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LOW WHEAT IS EXPECTED TO BE RULE

Increased Production, Decreased Demand, Held to Mean Steady Surplus

HOPE FOR FARMERS IS IN CUTTING COST

Efficient Operation and High Yield Must, It Is Shown, Be Used to Survive

By W. E. GRIMES

Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State Agricultural College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan. — Increasing competition in wheat growing makes necessary lower costs of production for those farmers who expect to continue producing this crop at a profit. The outlook indicates low wheat prices during the next seven to 10 years.

The wheat acreage of all important exporting countries has been materially expanded in recent years. The western portion of the wheat belt of the United States, the prairie provinces of Canada, Argentina, Australia and some of the European countries are now growing larger acreages of wheat than in pre-war times. As a consequence, the total world supply of wheat in the three crop years of 1927, 1928 and 1929 exceeded the supply of any other three-year period in the history of the world.

The difficulties caused by expanding acreage have been accentuated by a tendency for the per capita consumption to decline. In 1900 the average person in the United States consumed bread and other wheat products equivalent to 5.4 bushels of wheat. By 1930, per capita consumption had declined to 4.2 bushels and per capita consumption has declined in most other countries excepting the Orient where there has been some increase. Increases in population have tended to offset the declining consumption per person, but consumption could keep pace with the increased production only at low prices for wheat.

Another factor in the situation is the policy of many European countries in encouraging the production of their own food supplies. High import duties on wheat have made wheat bread an expensive item in the diet of the peoples of France, Germany and Italy in spite of low wheat prices in exporting countries.

Must Aid Production

Faced with the prospect of continued low prices, the American farmer has but one alternative, and that is to reduce costs of production to the point where wheat can be grown profitably. There are many ways available to the wheat growers of the western great plains region

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Canadians Clap Heavy Tariff on Fruit, Vegetables

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Bennett Government has taken the first step in its avowed policy of protecting the Canadian producers by application of "anti-dumping" regulations against fruits and vegetables. The United States will be most affected by the action.

Ten fruits and vegetables are included in the announcement made by the customs authorities. Duties will be levied at the following rates: Apples, 6 cents a pound; cabbages, 5 cents; cantaloupes, 13 cents; celery, 10 cents; onions, 4 cents; peaches, 12 cents; pears, 9 cents; plums and prunes, 8 cents.

The regulation applies "until further notice." The purpose is to protect the grower when he is on the market, and not to penalize the Canadian consumer at other times.

The prices set are prohibitive to American imports, according to fruit and vegetable jobbers. Approval is voiced by fruit farmers, but protests have been received from jobbers of the prairie provinces, which produce no fruit.

Duties 'Within Rights'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Alluding to new Canadian rates to prevent dumping of certain American fruits and vegetables in Canada, State Department officials Aug. 27 expressed the opinion that the Canadian Government was entirely within its rights in establishing the new schedules.

Doubt was expressed that the new duties could be construed to give grounds for an American protest on the the basis of discrimination.

MONUMENT IS MOVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The monument which for 25 years has marked the site of the birthplace of George Washington in Westmoreland County, Va., has been removed to a spot 500 yards away on the highway approach, where in the future it will be the first to greet visitors to Wakefield.

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Turks Plan Calais to Angora Express

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

THE Turkish Government has accepted estimates from two Danish firms to build a bridge and steam ferry which will connect Asia Minor more closely to Turkey, and will make it possible to travel from Calais (France) to Angora, (the furthest point of Syria having a railway connection), without a change of carriages.

The ferry solves the question of a shorter journey over the Bosphorus. It will be a steam ferry of the same dimensions as those used over the Great Belt between Zealand and Fyen. It is expected that the whole of the work will be completed at the end of three years.

British Decide to Turn Down Tariff Truce

General Increase in Duties and World Trade Slump Reported Reasons

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Britain, which originated and sponsored the idea of the tariff truce treaty signed at Geneva in March, has now decided that world conditions are so altered that the convention is no longer applicable and should be scrapped, The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority.

Unless entirely unexpected developments intervene the British Government intends to make an announcement to this effect at the forthcoming meeting of the League Assembly. Even in the unlikely event of its decision being reversed Britain will preserve the right accorded to it in the agreement to denounce the treaty before Feb. 1 with effect from April 1 which is the beginning of the British Treasury's financial year.

The reason for this significant reversal of policy, the Monitor understands, is that since the treaty was signed the world has not given evidence of being ready even for merely temporary stabilization of tariffs.

Tariff Walls Raised

On the contrary, everywhere there has been a tendency to build walls still higher. Germany, the United States, Canada, Australia, Spain, Rumania and other countries have all put on bigger duties during the last six months. This fact, coupled with the imminence of the Imperial Conference, at which not only will the question of the extension of the Dominion preferential tariffs be discussed, but also the possibility of imposing a revenue tariff of 10 per cent on all manufactured goods imported in Britain, has led the Labor Cabinet to think the time is unpropitious to proceed with ratification.

So far only Norway of the 17 countries which signed the treaty has actually ratified it. And it can be taken for granted that other signatories will see it disappear without a sigh. Even though the truce was only to have been for a limited period—in the first instance merely from Nov. 1, 1930, until April 1, 1931—its practical value has been largely discounted in advance by new European and American tariffs, by the Empire free trade movement in Britain, and by worldwide fall in prices.

Conference at Warsaw

The slump in values, particularly of agricultural produce, however, has led a number of European states to revise their whole conception of tariffs, and a conference of nine coun-

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GERMAN OCEAN FLIERS GREETED AT NEW YORK

Von Gronau and Crew End Surprise Flight From North Sea Island

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An old flying boat, veteran of polar seas, but still shapely with its slim, gray body and long, graceful wings, came out of the northeastern sky above the financial district here and alighted in the harbor at 3:45 p. m. on Aug. 26. It had flown from the island of Sylt, Germany, in a nine-day journey by way of Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Nova Scotia—4000 sea miles, or 4670 land miles—encountering heavy fog and headwinds almost all the way, but making the flight in a total flying time of 47 hours.

To the crowd that stood on the Battery seawall and cheered the visitor, it was the first airplane to cross the Atlantic with New York as its destination, and actually arrive here without mishap. To Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau and his three German companions it was the fulfillment of a dream they could hardly realize had come true.

Almost from the start when they left Sylt Island in the North Sea Aug. 18, without telling anyone what they were going to attempt lest government authorities would consider it too dangerous and prohibit them, the German fliers ran into flying conditions that many aviators would not attempt to conquer.

The first hop to the Faroe Islands was made in quick time—about 700 miles in six hours—but when they put off toward Iceland, headwinds and heavy fog threatened them. Just before reaching Iceland, the fog lifted and revealed the snow-capped mountains, and for the days following it was much like that. Soon after Reykjavik, Iceland, was left behind, the fliers ran into a storm through which the flying boat had to pass before reaching Ivigtut, Greenland.

Fog next forced them down at Cartwright, on the Labrador coast, and more fog prevented them from reaching Halifax on the next hop, bringing them down at Queensport, N. S.

On the last leg from Halifax to New York, however, there were only two hours of fog, and the Dornier flying boat negotiated the 600 miles in just six hours—fast time under any conditions.

Captain von Gronau did not set out to make a record. He wanted to arrive safely at New York, but much more than that, he was on a mission.

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German Papers Decry Pro-Soviet Views in Army

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The coming change in the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr is occupying public opinion here. An editorial published in the Germania, organ of the Roman Catholics, is considered of special importance since Germania is generally regarded as being the organ of the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening.

Some Reichswehr officers, says the paper, who are working in the Ministry of Defense, are pursuing foreign political aims not identical with the policy of the Reich's cabinet. Gen. von Hammerstein, mentioned as one of the candidates for the post of Commander-in-Chief is said to head a section which advocates rapprochement with Russia and expresses acknowledgment of and sympathy for the Soviets as a factor in world politics.

Meanwhile the Berliner Tageblatt maintains that the responsible authorities must be prepared for coping with possible grave disturbances of social conditions resulting from the growing number of unemployed.

Boston Crooks a Thirsty Arm 70 Miles for Cooling Draft

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

In reaching for another draft of clear water, Greater Boston will have to stretch forth an arm nearly 70 miles long, and in so doing force its cup through about 12 more miles of comparatively solid rock—and it must do this soon, or the cup, perchance, may not be filled, in the opinion of experts engaged in executing the $65,000,000 addition to Boston's water supply.

Therefore, while the work is fast nearing completion on the tunnel, dam and intake which will divert flood waters of the Ware River at Coldbrook into the Wachusett reservoir at Clinton, engineers and contractors are doing sums on the edges of their office blotters and waiting for the final court decision in the water diversion case between Massachusetts and Connecticut. This decision is expected when the Supreme Court sits early in October. The special master's report, the elongation of Boston's thirsty reach to the Swift River Valley where the cup may be dipped into a 300,000,000,000-gallon bucket, formed by the damming of the Swift River and the flooding of practically three townships.

To the man under the shower, or the housewife at the kitchen tap, all this provision for future water needs may seem needlessly ambitious. The pressure behind the needle spray seems just as great and the water for the boiled potatoes just as pure as ever. Being taxpayers, they may think $65,000,000 a pretty steep insurance premium against a drought not yet felt. But the men whose business it is to see that the supply is just a few jumps ahead of the consumption, have both figures and graphic object lessons to show that Boston is very close to the border line of its present capacity of high grade water.

That old foolish question No. 877, "What makes the water so close to the shore?" does not seem so foolish as one drives along the highway bordering the Wachusett reservoir and sees how far indeed from the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

'Backwardness' in India Laid to Severe Climate

Lord Meston Disputed by Native at Institute of Politics

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Poverty, racial tension, and the peculiar position of women were enumerated before the Institute of Politics here, Aug. 27, by Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar, formerly Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, as the chief handicaps to the entrance of India into the front rank of nations.

"The characteristic apathy and fatalism of Indians," he said, "which are responsible for these conditions, are due largely to India's climate which is one of the most severe on earth."

Attributing of the root of India's problems to either natural conditions or to the social structure of the country was contested before the general conference on "India and Nationalism," by Syud Hossain, editor of the New Orient, who maintained that India's handicaps which he said were poverty, and lack of educational facilities, were due to "the diversions of the resources and revenues of India for the benefit of her alien rulers to the neglect of the well-being of her own people."

Lord Meston, who based his opinions on 30 years' service in the government of India, said that India's poverty was due to "increase in population, which habitually absorbs any margin of comfort, habits of wastefulness which have their roots largely in social customs and prejudices, the prevailing indebtedness due to the fantastic expenditure on social ceremonial, the terrible backwardness of agriculture and the slow development of industries."

Racial tension he attributed to caste, a problem which he said "only the nation itself can ameliorate," and the position of women he laid to the entire social system.

"Improvement will be bitterly opposed," he said, "and without the constant pressure of outside help and outside opinion the lot of suffering womankind will long deter India from entering the front rank of nations."

"From this subject it is pleasant to turn to the field of education and social services, in which the leaders of Indian thought have evinced a definite zeal for reform, although here

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Chinese 'Reds' Fire On U. S. Gunboat; Changsha Recapture Reported Near

SHANGHAI (AP)—"Reds" in the vicinity of Wusueh, Hupeh Province, attacked the American gunboat Panay Aug. 27, showering it with machine gun bullets. The Panay returned the fire. The damage inflicted upon the attackers was not determined. The gunboat was not damaged.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Foreign wireless advices Aug. 27 said "Red" forces advanced to within 10 miles of Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, but that foreigners felt they were in no immediate danger. A majority of the foreigners had departed, however.

The intentions of the "Reds" remained obscure. The Changsha military garrison constructed stronger defenses to cope with a possible attack. Scores of river boats were commandered for use in the event a hurried evacuation became necessary.

President Chiang Kai-shek has ordered 20,000 troops detached from his army in Shantung Province, where Government troops are attempting to suppress a northern revolt, and sent to Hunan Province to punish the "Reds."

The danger from the Communists appeared to be made worse by the fact that Ho Chien, Governor of Hunan and commander of provincial troops there, had been deposed by his subordinate officers and fled.

PEIPING (AP)—Two Nationalist airplanes flying from Tsinan dropped six bombs in the "Tartar City" and the "Forbidden City" this morning. Only one bomb exploded inside the Chienmen Gate. No casualties resulted and there was no sign of panic.

Chicago Sees Top Notchers in Aviation

National Photograph & Advertising Co., Chicago

Top (Left to Right)—Marcel Doret, France; Capt. Fritz Lohse, Germany; Marshal Pietro Colombo, Italy; Flight Lieut. R. L. R. Atcherley, Great Britain; Cliff Henderson, General Manager of the Races; Maj. Luke Christopher, Secretary, Contest Committee; Oscar I. W. Hanson, Designer of Medals. Bottom—Thompson Trophy for Free-for-All Speed Race Over 100-Mile Course. Women Aviators Try Kite Flying (Left to Right)—Mrs. Keith Miller, Australia; Mrs. Blanche Noyes and Miss Amelia Earhart, United States.

LABOR TO FORE AS INDUSTRIAL PARLEY OPENS

Managers and Workers at Silver Bay, N. Y., for Conference

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SILVER BAY, N. Y.—Stabilization of employment and other problems vital to managers and workers in industry came to the fore in this quiet lakeside community Aug. 27 as the thirteenth annual meeting of the Silver Bay conference on industrial relations opened its sessions, which will continue through Aug. 31.

Charles R. Towson of Deering Milliken & Co., New York, is to take an active part on the program of the sectional conferences, which he initiated 12 years ago for the purpose of promoting an interchange of thought between leaders in all branches of industry. In addition to speaking at the opening session, Mr. Towson is scheduled to take part in several round-table discussions.

"Measures being used to stabilize employment," is one of the chief topics on the agenda, a topic to be discussed by James F. Adams, general manager of the John A. Manning Paper Company of Troy, N. Y., H. B. Bergen, director of industrial relations of Procter & Gamble Company, and Clyde R. Powell, employment manager of Endicott-Johnson Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

Other outstanding topics listed are employee stock ownership, mechanization and its effects upon employment, and significant developments of industrial relations in Europe as applying to the United States.

Motion pictures of subjects related to industrial problems, and including "Chronicles of America," the historical film prepared under the direction of Yale University, are to play a notable part in the proceedings of the conference.

Sanchez Cerro Slated to Head Régime in Peru

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The military junta which overthrew the Government of President Leguia and seized control of Peru will resign and Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro will head a new Government, according to reliable advices Aug. 27.

Col. Canchez Cerro had seized the Pan-American Grace airplane with which Colonel Lopez and others flew from Lima to Arequipa Aug. 26 in a move to establish an amicable status with Cerro The southern leader also seized the army plane piloted by Captain Grow, American, and two Fawcett lanes for his own use.

During these developments Augusto B. Leguia, the ousted president of Peru, remained aboard the warship Almirante Grau in Callao Harbor, awaiting possible rescue from the fate which threatens hourly to overwhelm him at the hands of his enemies.

Three diplomats in Peruvian service abroad have resigned. They are Alejandro Puente, Minister to England; Cesar Canevaro, Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, and the Minister to Belgium.

Mariano Cornejo, Minister to Paris, and the Minister at Asuncion, Paraguay, congratulated the Junta on the coup and asked for instructions.

Strict censorship has been applied to all communications.

CHICAGO AWAITS GOEBEL ARRIVAL TO DECIDE RACE

Transpacific Flier Last to Leave Los Angeles—Four Already In

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Wiley Post of Oklahoma City, led a close finish at the nonstop derby from Los Angeles to the National Air Races at the Curtiss-Wright-Reynolds airport here. Within 10 minutes of his arrival, two others finished, and a third came in an hour later. Post's time was the best, 9h. 9m. 4s., for the 1706 miles, but it may be bettered by Col. Arthur Goebel, pilot of transpacific fame, who did not start with the first four.

Five seconds after Post appeared, the 30,000 crowd was thrilled by the arrival of Lee Schoenhair of Akron, O., speed record holder, who started before Post. He was followed by William S. Brock, transatlantic flier, and an hour later by Col. Roscoe Turner.

First prize of $7000 is at stake on Goebel's arrival.

The women's Class B Dixie derby from Washington was won by Miss Phoebe Amlie of Moline, Ill., whose elapsed time was 11h. 42m. 21s. Miss Marie Bowman of Hampstead, Long Island, was second and Laura Ingalls of St. Louis, Mo., was third.

In the men's "dead-stick" landing contest, Harry Harschberger of Chicago was first. J. H. Livingston, Aurora, Ill., second. Harold Neumann, Elmhurst, Ill., third.

Harold Neumann of Elmhurst, Ill., won the civilians balloon-bursting contest. Douglas Davis of Atlanta, Ga., was second, and A. J. Davis of East Lansing, Mich., third.

In a soaring duration contest for model planes, P. C. Skeels of Chicago was first. Ivan Stoughton of St. Joseph, Mich., second. W. H. Harris of Chicago third.

First place in the fuselage model duration test was won by Elmer Lueckerath of Ferguson, Mo. The optional power contest was won by Edward Miller of Chicago.

In the primary glider duration contest of model planes, W. B. Brunken of Maywood, Ill., was first. E. F. Fugelstead of Chicago second, and F. W. Westphal of Waukegan, Ill., third.

Common Ideal of Citizenship Set for India

Sir John Simon Outlines Difficulties of Situation at Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Sir John Simon, chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, which prepared the celebrated "Simon report" on India, expressed hope that the conference between representatives of Indian factions and British officials in the fall will find a way out of the present impasse. Sir John is a member of the group of the English bar visiting America.

In general, Sir John declared that he found sympathy in the United States with the British efforts in India, but added that he felt Americans did not now appreciate the "enormous difficulties" in the problem.

There is no disagreement among the English political parties as to the immediate object in India, Sir John said; the goal has been set forth officially as "the general development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India." Two major difficulties stood in the way of this program, he said; first the lack of any background of democratic institutions in India itself, and, second, the heterogeneous character of the Indian population.

Villages Retain Primitiveness

It is difficult for Americans to get a picture of the Indian scene, Sir John said, a country with 2½ times the population of the United States, the vast mass of the populace living primitively in one or the other of the 500,000 villages of India in which they were born, with average land holdings of approximately only five acres to the family.

The mass of the Indian people cannot be expected to work out their own political future, he said, and the movement toward a Constitution is in the hands of an educated minority, keen to develop IIndian nationalism. The country is wholly unfamiliar with democratic institutions.

"Whatever the solution in India," Sir John said, "I am sure it will not be a mere imitation of the representative institutions of the Occident. Great efforts are being made to discover if a governmental system cannot be worked out on definitely Oriental lines."

The second great difficulty, he continued, is the extraordinary mixture of elements with old traditions of opposition, racial, religious, social and sometimes economic.

Goal of Conference

Sir John declared the problem is to develop a sense of "common Indian citizenship" among the races, of whose population only 2,500,000 were able to speak English.

"To help them reach their goal," he added, "will be the finest possible British achievement. We are hoping to get a conference in October or November, representing different elements of the population. I do not at all despair of getting some agreement that can be peacefully worked out."

Sir John paid tribute to the hospitality which he has received in America on this his third visit, and commented on the "abounding vigor" and "good humor" which he found in

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Present Trends in Europe Indicate Lively Session for League Assembly

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Interest in the forthcoming session of the League Assembly, which meets Sept. 11, runs high. It is even felt in some quarters that the League is approaching a critical period when it is challenged in different ways by plans for reconstruction, by possible rival organizations, by the change in temper of some European countries and by the animadversions of impatient friends of the League who point out that it has not yet solved the major problems of mankind.

These challenges and impatiences will be helpful if they force the League to reassert itself and proceed with new determination to its tasks.

Therefore the recent manifestations, and the insistent demand for revision of treaties and the division of Europe into dynamic and static nations merely make it more imperative that the League of Nations should fulfill its functions.

Apart from the usual reports of various services indicating the normal activities of the League which are useful though discreet, it is hoped to consider suggestions for harmonizing the Covenant and Kellogg pact.

Germany, though under the shadow of its elections, is understood to be particularly concerned with disarmament.

In France it is thought unlikely that the tariff problem can be treated practically. It is expected there will be serious discussion regarding the Secretariat. Germany and Italy stand together for transformation of the present organization against an apparent majority

It is, however, the project of European federation which does not figure on the agenda that chiefly preoccupies European delegations. The European conference will be held two days before the actual Assembly and unless it decides politely to set the project aside it will certainly bring the question before the Assembly in conformity with British demand.

It will be seen that the League session presents exceptional interest this year and will possibly mark a definite stage in European evolution.

WORLD URGED TO SET ASIDE DAY TO PEACE

Universal Holiday Sought for Aug. 27, When Paris Pact Was Signed

EUROPEAN MINISTERS FAVORABLE TO PLANS

Second Anniversary of Treaty Finds Steady Progress in Its Fundamentals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Endeavor to make the date of the signing of the Pact of Paris a world holiday was set on foot here Aug. 27, its second anniversary. Under the auspices of the Chicago World Peace Day Committee, an organization formed to this end, the new holiday was commemorated with William R. Castle, Acting Secretary of State, as the principal speaker.

Salmon O. Levinson of Chicago, who unofficially pioneered in the formulation of the doctrine of the outlawry of war, embodied in the Pact of Paris, lent his influence toward establishing the peace holiday and spoke at the celebration.

Cables of congratulation and approval of the movement were received from the following Foreign Ministers of European nations: Curtius of Germany, Henderson of Great Britain, Briand of France, Ramel of Sweden, and Munch of Denmark.

Telegrams of a similar nature were received from William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate; David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, a member of the American delegation to the London naval conference, and others.

"This is the first meeting held for the purpose of making Aug. 27 what it should be, a world holiday," said Mr. Levinson. "August 27 has been 'recognized,' but not 'celebrated.' We want to appeal to the Parliaments of the world, the rulers of the world, and the peoples of the world that Aug. 27 should be a universal holiday called World Peace Day.

"On Nov. 11, Armistice Day, the triumph of the Allies is celebrated and their heroes commemorated, but Aug. 27 is the only possible world holiday that anyone can imagine. On this day all nations of the world can participate."

American Peace Activities

In reply to critics who charge that the United States has done nothing toward setting up machinery for pacific settlement of disputes, Mr. Castle pointed out that within less than three years this country has concluded 47 bilateral arbitration and conciliation treaties.

"It is nonsense," he declared, "to say that we are doing nothing to assist the practical application of the Kellogg pact. I should go further," he added, "and say that it is not only nonsense, but actively prejudicial to the growth of the peace spirit, since it implies that America is insincere in its desire to bring about the peaceful settlement of all disputes. The President, the Secretary of State and his associates are as ardently working for peace as are any professional peace advocates."

The obligation of the United States to submit its disputes to conciliation is as definite as though it were in the League of Nations and had signed the optional clause of the World Court, Mr. Castle said. New broad arbitration treaties, he pointed out, have been signed with 28 countries, negotiations with 13 others are pending. Within a short time the United States will have arbitration treaties with 41 countries outside of Latin America — with all countries which signed the Kellogg pact, except Russia, the Government of which is not recognized; Afghanistan, with whom the United States has no diplomatic relations, and the Free City of Danzig, which has a unique international status.

In Latin-America, Mr. Castle explained, the United States is party to certain multilateral treaties which make bilateral treaties unnecessary.

Of conciliation treaties the United States has 13 outside of Latin America or 18 counting signatories to the pact, which included Iceland and the various British Dominions. Four more such treaties merely wait exchanges of ratification and five more are being negotiated.

Fidelity to Pact of Paris

The Government has shown its fidelity to the Pact of Paris in signing the London Naval Treaty, Mr. Castle declared.

"The President," he said, "realized that promises must be made evident, that there must be positive action to prove that we meant what we said when we signed all the pacts. That was why he so urgently advocated the calling of another conference for limitation of navies, why he so earnestly supported the work of the London conference and why he called a special session of the Senate to consent to ratification of the treaty.

"The London Conference did not accomplish all we hoped for in the way of reduction. That is one reason why it is an agreement for five years only. We believe firmly that at the end of that period, when the nations have come more and more to realize the pacific intentions of each other; when the trust they showed in each other in agreeing to limitation has proved itself to be trust well founded; when they consider the vast sums of money saved to be turned into productive channels—we believe that after this term of years they will come together again in an even better atmosphere, that they will not only be unwilling to give up what they have

already gained in stability and peace, but that they will gladly cut the figures even lower."

To those who contend that the naval treaty is "an entangling alliance," Mr. Castle answered that an alliance is "something which eventually lends to combinations of nations as against each other—and war. Limitations of navies is aimed against no one. It is a great step forward toward the assurance of peace, he said, through doing away with the causes of war.

"There are no war clouds on the horizon," he concluded. "War lies in the unstable internal conditions of various countries, but I believe that these troubles will be localized. In the new world spirit the danger that a nation will try to take advantage of these chaotic conditions to secure advantages for itself as against others is far less.

"Certainly our own country has clean hands and seeks nowhere undue advantages. We have a mighty will for peace. We have shown our fidelity to the Kellogg pact in the London Treaty and under the leadership of the President we shall march steadily forward, taking the successive steps which will make real, and we hope eternal, the high principle of the pact."

New Charges Made Against Milk Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Dairymen's League, a coöperative marketing association of farmers supplying New York City with milk, together with Arnstein & Beckman, Bronx milk dealers, were charged on Aug. 26 with a monopoly in restraint of trade violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the Clayton Act.

Complaints asking Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, to take action to end "unfair trade practices" in the milk industry were filed by Aaron Sapiro, counsel for the Harlem & Bronx Milk Dealers' Association. The Federal Trade Commission also was asked to investigate. Twenty specific charges were made against the Dairymen's League and 28 against Arnstein & Beckman.

William B. Groat, Assistant Attorney General, declared that his investigation of food racketeering "shows clearly that the business of Washington Market is farmed out and bid for on the auction block in a fashion which recalls the slave trade." The records of the Truckman's Association also substantiate charges of discrimination and boycott against Utah eggs, he said.

COMMON IDEAL OF CITIZENSHIP SET FOR INDIA

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the United States. He recommended the study of the report of his committee on India to those who desire to find the problem presented in succinct form.

Sudden Police Coup in Delhi Has Left Congress Leaderless

DELHI, India (AP)—Practically the entire working committee of the All-India National Congress were arrested here Aug. 27. Those taken into custody included V. J. Patel, who resigned his post as President of the Legislative Assembly to take part in the civil disobedience compaign.

It had been announced Aug. 26 that, although the working committee had been proclaimed an unlawful assembly, the body had decided to meet in Delhi.

It was announced that the other members of the committee arrested were Malaviya, Mangal Singh, Deepnaryany Singh, B. C. Roy. Matradas Tricumji, Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress, and Rajarao, permanent Undersecretary of the Congress, also were arrested.

Viceroy in Conference With Native Delegates

SIMLA, India (AP)—Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, conferred for three hours Aug. 26 with Sir Tej Bahudar Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, in an attempt to reach an understanding between the British authorities in India and Mahatma Gandhi's followers. They are expected to continue negotiations.

Frequent communications have recently passed between Simla and London.

Fifteen leaders of the All-India National Congress were arrested Aug. 27 for forming a procession in connection with celebration of the Indian Nationalist flag day. Each was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOARD OF TRADE HOLIDAY

CHICAGO—The Chicago Board of Trade will be closed Saturday, Aug. 30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY Evs. 8:30 Tues. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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"ROOKERY NOOK"

The Laugh of a Lifetime

Every Tues.—Commuters' Night Curtain Rises 7:30

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No One Seated During Scenes | EVENINGS 8:30

BRITAIN SHOWS DROP OF 30,780 IN UNEMPLOYED

Political Circles Watching Attempts to Harmonize Labor-Liberal Policy

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Returns issued by the Ministry for Labor Aug. 27, showing a total of 2,017,957 unemployed in Britain, reveal a decrease of 30,780 from the previous week. To some extent the figures indicate the temporary effects of the holiday season, but while 49,000 fewer persons are "temporarily stopped" 15,600 have been added to the "wholly unemployed."

The number in normally casual employment is only about 500 up. Following the holiday period, however, a spell of employment is expected to begin for a large number, but these are most likely to be drawn from persons on the temporary stopped list. The fact remains that the total of wholly unemployed has developed nearly 106,000 to a total of 1,312,000 during the last calendar month.

The seriousness of this position is occasioning no little anxiety in government and business circles and the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, after flying from Lossiemouth, Scotland Aug. 26 immediately took up official business among which unemployment is an important item.

The Labor Government took office with pledges to reduce unemployment as one of its major policies. Lately Labor Ministers have been conferring with David Lloyd George, Lord Lothian (Philip Kerr) and Seebohm Rowntree of the Liberal forces on the subject, and have sought information concerning Liberal election proposals for dealing with the unemployment issue.

An official Liberal document issued in the election period of May, 1929, declared the Liberals could put immediately in operation work which would reduce unemployment figures to normal proportions in the course of one year without adding to local national expenditures. How far Labor will now adopt Liberal proposals is an issue being watched with attention in political circles.

Meanwhile it was announced Aug. 27 by the Department of Overseas Trade that an economic mission to the Far East in the interest of reviving export trade is leaving the country Sept. 19. A special subcommittee is dealing with phases of the cotton trade with a view of assisting employment in Lancashire.

'BACKWARDNESS' IN INDIA LAID TO SEVERE CLIMATE

(Continued from Page 1)

also there is enormous leeway to make up, and much expert guidance and help will be necessary in the wise handling of all national humanitarian services."

Mr. Hossain rejected Lord Meston's explanations for the causes of India's handicaps and laid them instead at the door of British rule. "India's poverty," he declared, "is due to the gross misappropriation of India's resources by her British rulers, and the systematic manner in which the industries of India, which in the old days had provided employment and livelihood for millions of her people, have been destroyed."

While the Indian people have been deprived of any effective control, either of their taxation or its disbursement, the British Government, he asserted, spends about 50 per cent of the national revenues of India for its army of occupation. On the other hand, he pointed out that it spends only 6 per cent of the revenues on education and only 1 per cent on public health.

Regarding the so-called "racial tension" mentioned by Lord Meston, Mr. Hossain said that the presence of the British in India was a constant invitation that fostered that kind of tension, and the "self-assumed rôle of policemen which the British affected everywhere, instead of relieving, aggravated the situation."

Srinivas Ram Wagel, economic writer and periodical contributor of India, said the economic progress of India is being retarded by British rule. Admitting that England does help India in certain social ways, he maintained, however, that India is facing a choice between the welfare of India and the welfare of England.

In his fifth lecture on "France and the Disarmament Problem," Dr. Paul Mantoux, interpreting secretary to the French Government, defended France against the accusation of having "failed to reach the high expectations of the London Naval Conference," on the grounds of the danger of a possible recrudescence of German nationalism and the present belligerent attitude of Italy.

Await Move by Italy

"It is impossible," he said, "for France to reduce her navy in proportion to the reduction of the British fleet unless Italy also reduces her fleet proportionately." He likened the position of the French at the conference to a man in a room, "the ceiling of which is going down, while the floor is going up." France would be perfectly willing to keep proportionately under the ceiling of England if the floor of Italy would also go down, he said.

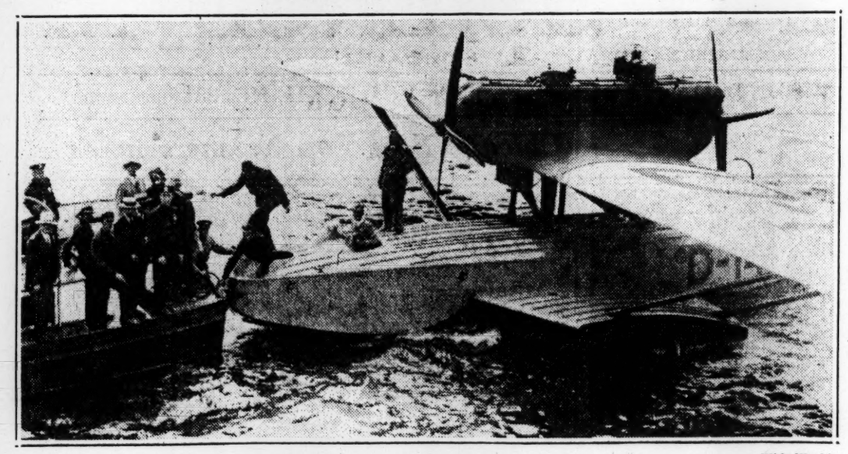
"In the second part of the conference," he related, "the French Government offered to bring down its figures if Italy could be persuaded to let the existing proportion between her fleet and the French fleet remain the same during the next six years. But Italy would not be satisfied with anything but the formal acceptance of her parity with France."

At the round table on recent economic changes in Europe Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard spoke of the rising tide of international cartels in Europe which represent, he said, stern economic necessity and are gradually breaking down the tariff barriers erected by jealous nationalism.

"The movement for the reduction of tariffs in Europe, led by the German Darmstadt manifesto, and the still more weighty pronouncement of the world economic conference of 1927, is slowly gathering headway," he said. "Although little has been accomplished to date because of the economic disorganization, the fact remains that the imperative need of Europe is for a wide market comparable to the free trade domestic market of the United States."

Prof. Cecil DeLisle Burns of the University of Glasgow told the round table on western civilization that the world is on the verge of a great artistic revival due to the increased leisure of the populations. "People themselves will develop their own folk songs and dramas," he predicted, "just as is being done today in Wales and Germany where unemployment has given the people time to develop their artistic fields of expression."

Welcome to America!



Wide World

CAPTAIN VON GRONAU AND CREW AFTER ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK HARBOR

The German Aviation Instructor and His Three Companions Who Flew With Him in the Big Dornier Wal Flying Boat From Germany to the United States, via Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Nova Scotia, Are Shown About to Board the Tender Which Met Them as They Alighted in New York Harbor.

Aviation Companies Reported Improved

REPORTS from aviation companies show that the industry as a whole is in fundamentally sounder condition than last year. The "weeding out" of inefficient companies in aviation lines has been slower than in most other new industries because of the enormous amount of capital poured into air enterprises in the last two years.

Inventories have been materially reduced, however, and with sales continuing at a normal rate while production is sharply curtailed, earnings prospects for aviation companies are better than late in 1929.

GERMAN OCEAN FLIERS GREETED AT NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1)

He had picked a crew of experts to study the problems of transatlantic flight and obtain additional data on the mechanical and meteorological difficulties to be solved. As director of the Deutsche Verkehrs Fliegerschue, his business is to teach aviation in theory and practice. He has been flying since 1916.

He selected Eduard Zimmer, his copilot as a specialist in aeronautical structural design and aerodynamics. Mr. Zimmer is a graduate of the University of Darmstadt. Franz Albrecht is a naval wireless operator and Franz Hack is one of the master mechanics of the Dornier company.

The Dornier-Wal plane they used served Capt. Roald Amundsen in the arctic five years ago, and two years ago it drifted for four days in mid-Atlantic after Capt. Frank T. Courtney, English aviator, was forced down in a transatlantic attempt.

Felicitations From Reich

BERLIN (AP)—Theodore von Guerard, Minister of Transportation, on Aug. 27 sent the ministry's felicitations to Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau and his three companions on conclusion of their flight from Germany to New York.

RELIEF BANKERS TAKE ACTION TO PROVIDE CREDIT

Hyde Now Says $200,000,000 May Be Needed to Tide Farmers Over

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Banker representatives on state drought relief committees meeting with President Hoover on Aug. 26 generally accepted his proposal for a system of credit corporations to be set up in affected states to lend money where private banks refuse to do so.

The first conference appointed a sub-committee of three to draft a proposal as to what established banks can offer the farmer and called upon the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board and the Federal Reserve Board to make statements to the next session as to what they can do to relieve the tight financial situation in which many farmers have found themselves.

The financial relief plan drawn up by the National Drought Committee provides for the establishment of credit corporations which would advance loans to farmers for any agricultural purpose. They would operate in conjunction with the Intermediate Credit Banks and would be able to make loans at an estimated 6 per cent rate.

The total that such corporations might have to lend was first set by A. N. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, at $20,000,000. He has since characterized that estimate as "hasty" and said "ten times as much" might be needed before the work is over.

In addition Mr. Hyde announced the formation of sub-committees within the National Drought Committee, of which he is chairman. A committee of traffic coördination is to be headed by A. Lane Cricher, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. A crop reporting sub-committee will be in the hands of Joseph A. Becker, of the Department of Agriculture; a committee on marketing will have as its chief W. A. Wheeler, Department of Agriculture, and Eric Englund, also of the Department of Agriculture has been appointed general research director.

Reports from the railroads received by Mr. Hyde reveal that they have moved to date 665 carloads at reduced rates. Most of the cargo was feedstuffs. Twenty-eight per cent of the reduced shipments were made in West Virginia, 25 per cent in Virginia, 23 per cent in Maryland, 16 per cent in Ohio, and 8 per cent in other states, Mr. Hyde said.

GUELPH TREASURES GO TO CLEVELAND MUSEUM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Cleveland Museum of Art has acquired six items of the historic Guelph treasure, a collection of medieval art now on view in Frankfort, Ger., according to announcement made by the Goldschmidt Galleries of New York City on Aug. 26. A syndicate bought the collection from the former Duke of Brunswick in 1929.

The Guelph treasures comprise 82 items, many of which have been in the possession of the Guelph princes for centuries, and have long been housed in the Cathedral St. Blase at Brunswick. The works bought for Cleveland include objects of art made of ivory, silver and gold, engraved and decorated by great artisans of the renaissance.

SEABURY, LONG TAMMANY'S FOE, TO HEAD INQUIRY

Appointment Held to Assure Searching Investigation of New York Courts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The naming of Judge Samuel Seabury, long identified with the legal profession and politics of New York City, to act as referee in the investigation of the inferior courts of New York and Bronx counties by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, was regarded in political circles here as evidence that the inquiry will be of as searching a character as he, long a foe of Tammany, can make it. Under such leadership, it was held that, should disclosures warrant it, the scope of the inquiry might be broadened and its proceedings given a prominence that would direct publicity upon Tammany Hall such as it has not known since the Lexow Commission came down from Albany in 1894.

Judge Seabury's appointment makes the line-up of Tammany's investigators the formidable one of two Republicans and an anti-Tammany Democrat. Judge Seabury has the power, however, to launch a far more comprehensive investigation than either Attorney-General Hamilton Ward, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's appointee to supersede T. C. T. Crain, Tammany District Attorney, in the prosecution of the George F. Ewald case, or of United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle, whose vigorous methods first started the fire under the kettle of local politics.

These can investigate only the criminal aspects of the New York City situation as it affects the lower judiciary. Judge Seabury, backed by the Appellate Division, whose jurisdiction over their magistrates carries with it the power of removal, can pass on moral fitness for office. His findings will be reported to the justices of the Appellate Division for final action.

Both Mr. Ward and Mr. Tuttle are potential Republican gubernatorial candidates in the forthcoming state campaign. Mr. Seabury was the Democratic candidate for this office in 1916, but, long an independent, he was deserted by Tammany and the victory went to Charles S. Whitman, Republican candidate for reëlection.

Judge Seabury who waged an incessant warfare against the Tammany of Croker and Murphy in the early decades of the twentieth century, began his career as an independent in 1897, when he supported Henry George in the mayoralty campaign and became president of the Single Tax Club.

His race for Governor in 1916 was made with the strongest kind of opposition from Charles F. Murphy, then Tammany chieftain, and, although he had the backing of Woodrow Wilson, he was defeated.

Since 1920 Judge Seabury has deserted the political arena, occupying himself with his law practice and in the activities of the Bar Association.

Roosevelt Policies Indorsed by Labor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Organized Labor's indorsement of the labor and social reform policies of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was voiced in a letter to the Governor from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made public here on Aug. 26.

Mr. Green's study of the legislation enacted by the last session of the New York State Legislature affecting Labor and the masses of the people of the State had brought him to the conclusion, he writes, that "Labor has very seldom secured the enactment of so many measures which so favorably affect their economic, social and industrial welfare during a single session of a legislative body." His letter was both an official and personal expression, he said, of his appreciation of the Governor's "great service."

"I recommend you highly for the service you rendered. You deserve the support of Labor and of all classes of people who seek to perpetuate our free institutions and who are engaged in preserving our principle of free governent through the advancement of the highest and best interest of the masses of the people," the letter declared.

"RED" LITERATURE SEIZED

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Police on Aug. 27 confiscated a large quantity of Communist propaganda which was being distributed through the mails. A number of arrests were said to have been made, but confirmation was not possible.

NICKEL PLATE FINANCING

NEW YORK—A syndicate headed by Guananty Company will offer shortly $36,600,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½ per cent bonds, due 1978, at 97¾.

For your trip WESTWARD

... unusual modern railway service

MODERN travel knows no greater luxury than that offered you by the famous New York Central limiteds. One of these fine trains will take you swiftly ... and comfortably ... to Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis ... and these cities are the gateways of all the West and Southwest. From either New York or Boston you speed restfully through the Mohawk Valley, the one natural pass to the Mississippi Valley. You can sleep!

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The world's greatest fleet of fast, long-distance trains ... including the Twentieth Century Limited and the Michigan Central Wolverine ... serves readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their trips between the East and Chicago. To and from St. Louis and Cincinnati, the fine group of trains led by the Southwestern Limited and Ohio State Limited offers utmost comfort and convenience.

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3 Furniture Values Typical of 48 More!

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Note the gracefulness of the design and the cozy appearance of this love seat as shown in the illustration. The back and the reversible cushions are spring-filled. Upholstered to your order ... select from 200 assorted coverings.

Occasional Type Chair
Usually $35
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Generously proportioned as is evident from the illustration. The arms and the front legs are of beautifully-finished solid walnut. The "scoop" seat and the back are upholstered in the particular covering you may choose.

Queen Anne Style Chair
Usually $85
$45

True to traditional Queen Anne period furniture, this chair possesses a distinctive touch of charm. The arms and legs are of solid mahogany. The chair in the illustration has a figured velour covering ... one of the 200 coverings from which you may choose.

JORDAN'S
BOSTON

CO-OPERATIVES URGE CONTROL OF BIG CARTELS

Vienna Congress Would Put International Trusts Under League

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—National and international control of cartels, advocated in the report of the central committee of the International Coöperative Alliance, was discussed by the delegates in the second day's meeting of the thirteenth congress here Aug. 26. The necessity of formulating a program of economic activity for the Alliance has been under the consideration of the organization since international trade was resumed after the World War.

Unrestricted freedom of communication and exchange of goods between nations is essential for the general economic well-being, in the opinion of the congress. Steps toward this freedom are discerned in liberal long-term commercial agreements; establishment of uniform customs nomenclature; national and international traffic agreements; and by customs unions.

It is because certain trusts and cartels have secured a monopoly of various essential raw materials and some manufactured articles that the committee recommends that such organizations should be given supervision. International control, it is urged, should be vested in a powerful section of the League of Nations.

General discussions served to show how divergent political viewpoints differ in national organizations. The Russians advocated dictatorship of the proletariat as the only solution, while representatives of the agricultural coöperative societies demanded widest coöperation with grain producers as soon as possible.

The wisdom of maintaining international coöperative work above politics was advocated by a number of participants in the debate. In the afternoon session Sir Thomas Allen (Great Britain) discussed the problem of marketing agricultural produce, which he declared could best be solved by the establishment of organic relations between the coöperative consumers' organizations and the agricultural producers.

"It is in the United States and Canada that the organized marketing of grain upon a producer's coöperative basis has had the greatest expression," said Sir Thomas. At the present time there are about 12,000 agricultural coöperative societies in these countries. They have a membership of 2,500,000 in the United States and 460,000 in Canada. In 1927 the United States group marketed farm produce to the value of £2,000,000,000, and the Canadian Coöperative Wheat Producers marketed grain to the value of £283,000,000.

In England, where the Coöperative Wholesale Society is operating 33,552 acres, a federation of consumers' societies is directly helping the agricultural side of the movement. Trading relationships of a mutually advantageous character have been established on definite business lines with important farmers' organizations in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Argentine.

There are also relations established, by means of a special company, between the British and Russian coöperative movements, through whose agency steadily increasing quantities of grain and other commodities are coöperatively marketed in Great Britain. Regular shipment of goods is now being made to national movements in 20 countries.

Sir Thomas pointed out that an important aspect of these large marketing operations is the return trade of the consumers' organizations to the producers. For instance, by an agreement between the movement in New South Wales and in England primary agricultural products are exported from Australia in return for coöperative manufactures from England.

In Germany the growth of the agricultural coöperative movement runs parallel with the consumers' movement, while "Denmark presents one of the finest illustrations of organized coöperative marketing that can be found in any land."

In showing that financing is one of the main problems confronting the development of the coöperative idea between producers and consumers, Sir Thomas stated that coöperative societies must increase their capital supply, so that they may compete with the private dealers in commodities and secure the legitimate saving resulting from their joint efforts. He contended that the International Coöperative Alliance should apply itself to the task of constructing a pact and a unified organization that would aid in furthering reciprocal operations between consumers and producers' societies.

Sir William Jowett Defines Peace Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Coöperation of the American with the British legal profession in the interest of codifying international law and promoting world peace was asked by Sir William Jowett, Solicitor-General of Great Britain, in a keynote address before distinguished jurists from England, Scotland, the Irish Free State, France, Canada and the United States.

The occasion was a dinner at the Pan-American Union given by the Attorney-General for the group of 200 eminent visiting lawyers and judges. Stressing the message of Anglo-American good will, the English solicitor-general added that controversies had arisen between the two countries in the past, and might arise again, and it was to the deep interest of both lands to develop a system of international law under which such controversies could be settled by peaceful means.

Sir William paid high tribute to work accomplished by the United States in extending the realm of law in international affairs in the 12 years since the war, and in other countries a similar "battle of ideas" had been going on.

Hoover Puts Slemp in Paris Fair Post

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—C. Bascom Slemp has been named to represent the United States as Commissioner-General in the International Exposition, to be held at Paris in 1931, toward which Congress appropriated $250,000 for construction of the American exhibit.

The appointment of Mr. Slemp, former secretary to President Coolidge and influential Republican figure in the southern states, is seen here as an event of some political importance besides its importance as a gesture of good will to France.

The nomination is interpreted as final notice from the White House that President Hoover, whatever his earlier attitude may have been, now frankly recognizes Mr. Slemp as the party chieftain in Virginia and the South.

Mr. Slemp expects to make the trip to Paris some time in the fall, after the congressional elections, for a preliminary survey. When the exposition opens next year he will be present at the elaborate ceremonial, but will return to Washington a few days thereafter, following which he will make brief visits to Paris until the exposition closes.

VIRGINIA RAILROADS TO RELIEVE DROUGHT

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Gov. John Garland Pollard announced Aug. 23 that Virginia railroads have agreed to pay state taxes amounting to $3,262,352 before the payment date, Oct. 1, as a drought relief measure.

These payments, Governor Pollard said, will enable the State to maintain its deposits in some 200 banks. Thus he explained the credit needs of drought stricken farmers can be given consideration by state bank depositories.

UNDESIRABLES MUST DEPART FROM MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexico has started to clear its house of undesirable foreigners. Deportation orders already have been issued against a considerable number, including several Americans.

The Government intends to continue this practice until only those foreigners who have given evidence of their legal residence in the country and a justifiable reason for being here will remain.

MORE JUDGES CHARGED WITH BUYING PLACES

Thomas Attacks 'Ring' on Radio—Walker Asks Aid of 'Good Citizens'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Corruption charges against the Tammany-Walker administration continued to pile up with the announcement, Aug. 26, that Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, had received information that four magistrates, in addition to George F. Ewald, and a higher court judge—all Tammany appointees—had bought and paid for their appointments. Thomas C. Penney Jr., chief assistant to the Attorney-General, said that three Tammany district leaders and one Democratic district leader of the Bronx were involved in these latest charges.

Another blast was added to the barrage of criticism when Norman Thomas, Socialist leader and his party's congressional candidate in the fall elections from the Sixth District, Brooklyn, denounced in a radio address from station WEAF, Aug. 26, the "Tammany-McCooey ring," which, he declared, "absolutely controls" New York City.

In the meantime, Mayor James J. Walker appealed to all good citizens to aid him in eliminating graft in the New York City Government. Calling 100 leaders of civic and commercial organizations to meet with him at City Hall at noon Aug. 27, the Mayor admitted that there was "petty graft" in the departments of the city administration, but declared he had been unable to uncover it because of the refusal of persons who might know of it to come to him and lay the facts bare.

Mr. Penney was of the opinion that Mr. Ward could prosecute the job-buying cases only if they could be connected with the case of Mr. Ewald, who is alleged to have received his appointment as a magistrate for a consideration. One way of connecting them, Mr. Penney said, would be through the appointive power—Mayor Walker.

Mr. Ward will confer with the Governor in Buffalo, it was said in informed quarters, and will ask that his investigatory powers be broadened to include charges against magistrates other than Mr. Ewald. However, in view of the fact that Governor Roosevelt is convinced that this lies without the scope of the investigation which the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, first department, has consented to undertake into the lower judiciary of New York and Bronx Counties, it was not believed that he would accede to any suggestion the Attorney-General might make for a change in his own order.

Mr. Penney also was apprised of a book written by Frederick L. Hackenburg, formerly Assemblyman, and now counsel for Martin J. Healy, Tammany district leader, who is a principal in the Ewald case, in which was described the political methods of district leaders. Mr. Hackenburg wrote that "everything was for sale, including nominations, valuable franchises, charters, permits and licenses—everything had a money value; there was a scale of prices."

Meanwhile, the rôle of Thomas T. Tommaney, chief clerk in the sheriff's office, in the payment of Mrs. Ewald of $10,000 to Mr. Healy prior to her husband's appointment to the magistracy, was being given sharp scrutiny by Federal Judge Simon L. Adler. Mr. Tommaney persisted in his refusal to answer questions put to him regarding the transaction, on the plea that to do so might tend to degrade and incriminate him. Mrs. Ewald and Mr. Healy have also taken this stand.

The return of Mayor Walker to his office on Aug. 26 after several days' absence was marked by his emphatic denial that money had played any part in the appointment and subsequent suspension of Jacob Cash, formerly city marshal, who according to his testimony to Mr. Tuttle, paid Mr. Healy $2000 for his place.

Mr. Thomas in his radio address characterized the investigation now under way by order of Governor Roosevelt as "ludicrously inadequate." He urged citizens to awaken to the cumulative costs of the political machine dominating the local situation and organize against it, not in a mere spasmodic effort but in a crusade for its actual elimination.

"The Governor," he said, "at a time when political circumstances render him quite immune to Tammany's vengeance, passes the Ewald case over to the Republican Attorney-General and asks the judges of one of the Appelate Divisions to investigate the lower courts.

"I solemnly protest against the adequacy of such an investigation even with Judge Seabury as referee. It is not the courts primarily which are subject to inquiry, but the ring which controls them and the rest of the machinery. No mere investigation of the lower courts will do."

Dawes Spends Day in Ancient Research

SANTANDER, Spain (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, American statesman and financier, put aside on Aug. 27 the cares of his portfolio as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and devoted the day to the enjoyment of informal research into the strange doings of men who inhabited this region from 10,000 to 20,000 years ago.

The Ambassador is attempting no new discoveries or explorations of his own on this particular trip. Although he has hitherto financed various investigations and other kinds of prehistoric research this journey is solely for the purpose of seeing and studying some of the many discoveries already made by other investigators.

The Altamira caves and the near-by museum were also visited. There he saw some especially rare pieces of carved deer horn which are believed to have been used by early ages of man as symbols of authority, similar in usage to a more modern king's scepter.

CUBA STUDIES CROPS

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Coffee, rice and corn, which Cuba consumes in large quantities, probably next to wheat, are the object of a study by the Agriculture Department, which hopes the island soon will produce all it needs of these crops, with perhaps a little to export.

BRITISH DECIDE TO TURN DOWN TARIFF TRUCE

(Continued from Page 1)

tries of eastern Europe meets at Warsaw Aug. 28, the ultimate aim of which is to coöperate in selling their surplus agricultural produce abroad, the idea being that as far as possible they will only buy manufactured goods from those countries which buy farm and dairy produce from them.

This involves the discarding or finding a way round the "most favored nation" clause which is a feature of almost all the existing commercial treaties and puts foreign countries on a basis of equality. Instead there would be some new device to enable states to limit purchases from some countries in order to make them in others.

While the Warsaw conference is only a first move in this direction it is arousing great interest as marking a serious attempt to substitute coöperative salesmanship for competitive price cutting which has hitherto obtained among agrarian nations. Naturally these developments have influenced the British Government's attitude toward the question of a tariff truce.

Nearing Tax Limit

Moreover, since the treaty was signed, it has become increasingly evident that Britain is nearing the limit of direct taxation. The income tax is now 4s. 6d. to the pound, and the supertax reduces the actual figures of larger incomes to about half their gross total, apart from the question of local imposts, which are often considerable.

All remedies put forward are some variety of tariff—from the ordinary revenue tax on manufactured goods, advocated by some sections of Labor, even the Liberal Party, to a duty on all imported goods, including foodstuffs and raw material, with preferential rebate to the Dominions and colonies demanded by the "Empire Crusaders."

In between, verging on the Warsaw idea, is the orthodox Conservative scheme for trade treaties with Dominions, allocating definite quotas for British imports of dominion foodstuffs and raw material and dominion imports of British manufactures.

Ratification of the tariff truce treaty would prevent Britain, in common with Denmark, Portugal, Norway and the Netherlands, from adopting any of these remedies for it would bind them "not to make increases of any protective duties . . . or impose protective duties not existing on today's date." On the other hand countries already having general tariffs receive specific right under the treaty to increase their customs duties if they feel "obliged" to do so. Thus Britain's hands are tied while others go free.

In these circumstances William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, is faced with the uncomfortable prospect of having to make a speech at Geneva explaining why the scheme he fathered with so much fervor last year has lost its attractions. It is impossible to pass the matter over in silence as a considerable section of the report of the League's Secretary-General is devoted to this subject.

Navy Department to Close Stations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, served definite notice that the Navy Department believes it is operating too many naval stations and shore properties and is considering discontinuance of some of them as an economy move.

The announcement is part of the Administration's fight to cut federal expenditures. Mr. Jahncke states no decision has been reached as to which stations will be closed.

In a previous statement, Mr. Jahncke recommended that the naval torpedo plant, Alexandria, Va., and the Naval Ordnance plant, South Charleston, W. Va., be closed, where total expenditures last year reached $280,000 Another step considered, Mr. Jahncke stated, was the closing of the Charleston, S. C., yard, costing $1,500,000 last year.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN FRANCE URGED

PARIS (AP)—Paul Reynaud, Minister of Finance, in an interview with the Associated Press Aug. 27 advocated the floating of American securities in France.

"I am favorable to the introduction of American securities on the Paris Bourse," the minister asserted. "I am examining this question in all of its aspects, including suggestions which come to me from time to time from American sources."

HOOVER TO REVIEW PARADE

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover has accepted an invitation to review the parade of the Veterans of Foreign War in Baltimore on Sept. 2.

Colony Church at Charlestown Held Fast and Elected Officers

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Aug. 27, 1630—This evening Governor Winthrop made the following entry in his journal: "We, of the congregation, kept a fast, and chose Mr. Wilson our teacher, and Mr. Nowell an elder, and Mr. Gager and Mr. Aspinwall, deacons. We used imposition of hands, but with this protestation by all, that it was only as a sign of election and confirmation, not of any intent that Mr. Wilson should renounce his ministry he received in England."

Today's fast and election of church officers was announced last Lord's Day. After the "exercise" of preaching and prayer, the Governor stated that a sufficient number of persons had signed the covenant of the church organized on July 30 to warrant the selection of officers, and each member was invited to participate in the choice.

The Rev. John Wilson was chosen teacher. "They esteemed many to be excellent teachers whom they would not endow with the pastoral care. A very great distinction was made in the early state of the settlement." Mr. Wilson was born in Windsor in 1588; studied at Eton, King's College and Christ's College, and obtained a fellowship; became a non-conformist and was forced to leave the university; studied law for three years at the Inns of Court at London; returned to Cambridge by special permission, and took his master's degree; settled in Sudbury in Suffolk, not far from the home of John Winthrop in Groton; was silenced because persisting in non-conformity; came under Winthrop's notice, and so joined the company sailing with the Arbella.

Increase Nowell was chosen elder,—"who are to help the pastor in overseeing and ruling; and being also qualified in some degree to teach, they are to teach only occasionally, through necessity, or in their pastor's absence or illness; but being not to give themselves to study or teaching, they have no need of maintenance by the congregation."

Mr. Nowell is one of the patentees mentioned in the charter, has been an assistant since the company organized, and "a very active and efficient member of the company." He is building a substantial cabin for permanent occupancy here, having resisted the entreaties of those who are settling at the Saltonstall, Cradock and Mattapan plantations. He is perfecting plans for a form of village government, and will advocate their adoption as soon as it is determined who are to remain at this settlement.

Dr. William Gager and Mr. Aspinwall were chosen deacons. The Court of Assistants has ordered that a house be built for Dr. Gager, that he have a cow and £20 in money for this year and £30 hereafter, "all this to be at the common charge." To the deacons have been committed the prudential affairs of the church, and special oversight of the poor of the settlement; also the care of the vessels used at the communion service, and the furnishing of the bread and wine. They are to watch diligently that none but accepted communicants partake of the holy sacrament. Not the least of their duties is the receiving, at Lord's Day services, of the offering of money and goods, which they "dispose toward the maintenance of the minister and the poor of the church and the churches occasions, without making account ordinarily."

The church at Charlestown now has its teacher, an elder and two deacons. A pastor has yet to be chosen. Letters are on the way to "good John Cotton" of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, Eng., urging him to cast in his lot with this church and plantation.

MATCH CONCESSION GRANTED SWEDEN

NEW YORK (AP)—Negotiations with the republic of Guatemala for a 30-year concession on the match business in that country have been concluded by the Swedish Match Company, it was announced Aug. 26.

The agreement gives the Swedish Match Company the exclusive right to import matches into Guatemala in return for a loan of $2,500,000, which will take the form of a 7 per cent bond issue to be acquired at 90 per cent of par. Two million dollars of the loan will be set aside for the formation of a mortgage bank for farmers and the balance will be spent on public works.

JONES DENIES AUTHORSHIP

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, denied Aug. 26 that he was the author of the "Five and Ten" law, providing severe penalties for prohibition law violations. He said he introduced the measure into Congress at the request of the Department of Justice.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Nettie B. Buckley, Bangor, Me.
Edwin L. French, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret D. French, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Master Edward D. French, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
H. Maud E. Rance, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
May Plaunt, Chicago, Ill.
Elizabeth B. Colgate, Philadelphia, Pa.
John J. Colgate, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gertrude M. Colgate, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie H. McKee, Charleston, S. C.
F. H. Moss, Chicago, Ill.
Miss W. P. Kirkpatrick, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Mrs. W. A. Gilchrist, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Mary Elizabeth Gilchrist, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Mrs. A. B. Wilkins, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
A. B. Wilkins, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Roberta Brooke, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. Harriet I. England, Winter Haven, Fla.
Miss Glayds L. Davis, Waltham, Mass.
Miss Marion B. Davis, Waltham, Mass.
Miss Amber E. Herrick, Flint, Mich.
Miss Christine Schouman, Flint, Mich.
Mrs. E. R. Buffum, Rochester, N. Y.
Maude E. Buffum, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Lyman D. Jones, New Kensington, Pa.
Lyman D. Jones, New Kensington, Pa.
Maud E. Stafford, Fairhaven, Mass.
Mrs. Bertha A. Tabor, Fairhaven, Mass
Mrs. Sylvia A. Beckett, Columbus, O.
Carl A. Beckett, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Sarah B. Smith, Atlantic City, N. J.
Miss Mary A. Cranston, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thelma Evans, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Arthur F. Ballon, New York City.
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Mrs. Fleda G. Foley, Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. Ida S. Watkins, Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. Julia Blake, Darien, Conn.
Franklin Blake Darien, Conn.
Edna Finley, West New York, N. J.
Mildred Finley, West New York, N. J.
Mrs. Janet Ver Planck Myers, Chicago, Ill.
Isabella E. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
Wallace H. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mate G. Taylor, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Grace L. Taneyhill, Bowling Green, Ky.
Mrs. Sara F. Norden, Crystal Lake, Ill.
M. Norden, Crystal Lake, Ill.
Mrs. P. S. Patterson, Kingston, N. Y.
Miss Florence M. Briggs, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Eva M. Swartfinger, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Alice Cortright, Marshall, Mich.
Miriam L. Cortright, Marshall, Mich.
Walter S. Bellis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Katie M. Bellis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Havel W. Spear, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Minnie Lippert, Cleveland, O.
Theresa L. Samach, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edith Miller, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. Lona C. Kirkland, Binghamton, N. Y.
Edith C. Elson, Maynard, Mass.
Esther M. Elson, Maynard, Mass.
Mrs. C. H. Priesmeyer, St. Louis, Mo.
C. H. Priesmeyer, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. W. G. Wackerlin, St. Louis, Mo.
W. G. Wackerlin, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Paulina Freeman, Fargo, N. Dak.
Mrs. W. F. Lorton, Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Mildred N. Allman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Herbert D. Allman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Mabel L. Thormahlen, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Hattie L. Johnson, Maplewood, N. J.
Edward T. Johnson, Maplewood, N. J.
Mrs. Roy L. Harvey, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Martha W. Smith, Jackson Heights, N.Y.
Louis E. Smith, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine C. Sturgis, Santa Monica, Calif.
Mrs. Louise T. Tyler, Revere, Mass.
Louis L. Sommer, New York City.
Mrs. Louis L. Sommer, New York City.
Walter Riber, New York City.

Facts first

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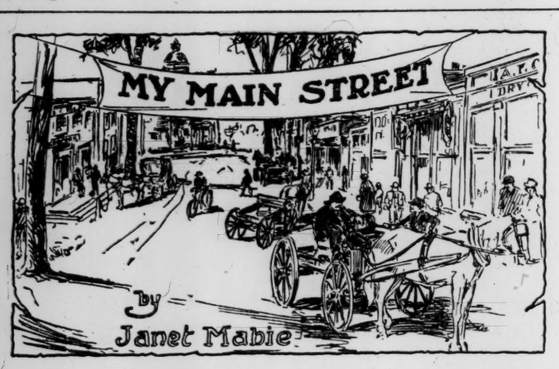

III—John Gallishaw

A DISTINGUISHED editor once exclaimed at me: "Never go within even shouting distance of people who give themselves out as teachers of writing; there is no such thing as a teacher of writing; as well say a spider can be taught to spin his web."

This man had never heard of John Gallishaw; he was not one to change his opinions easily, but I think he might have modified that one if he had known what Gallishaw means by the teaching of writing which is craftsmanship.

As it was, a man with a brilliant natural gift for writing, and being an individualist of the most pronounced sort, he believed austerely that, if you were meant to be a writer you would also be given wisdom to learn the mechanical excellences by yourself; and that, if you were not meant to be a writer, nothing whatever could be done about it, and you had better turn to some attainable occupation without delay.

A celebrated fiction writer believes everyone has aspirations to write, and pursues those aspirations with more or less diligence. Thus, when you have met a friend, and said, "How are you? How is your mother? How is your father?" you should, to be completely solicitous, add, "And how is your story?" for most people, she believes, have at least one under way. Quite possibly she is right. Gallishaw's office in the Salmon Tower in New York, and the bustle of work that goes on in it, would make it seem so.

Has Had a Varied Career

John Gallishaw is a long, spare Newfoundlander. Before he went to Harvard he used his birthplace, St. Johns, as a springboard for a go at being lumberman in the north woods, at railroad construction work, at political campaigning, at banking and magazine editing, not necessarily in the order named. He was at Harvard when the war broke out.

He enlisted, going through the Gallipoli campaign and, it seems to me, somewhere during the Aisne-Marne incident, he fell in with John Marquand. At any rate, he came back to the States in 1918 on a ship that was torpedoed. He set to work at Harvard as a training officer.

When the war was done they kept him on as assistant dean, helping to fasten disrupted college classes together again. And the English department, guided no doubt by an enthusiastic bias on the part of the famous "Copey" (Charles Townsend Copeland) snapped him up as an instructor.

All this time Gallishaw was writing: I think he had been writing some in the trenches; he has been through the trial-and-error period which is supposedly indigenous to the state of being a young writer. So he has set himself up as a teacher of creative writing upon a basis not of theories but of his own experience and its mistakes and discoveries; and his students can profit by those discoveries, and the substittuion of new but tested forms of apprenticeship.

You would know from his manner and appearance that he is a teacher. He has, among other marks, the pedagogue's voice which, no longer being used in large classrooms, has been arbitrarily softened so that it has a curiously likable "fading" tone, rather like a piano note struck with the soft pedal half on.

"Crying Room" Proves Popular

He and Mrs. Gallishaw live out in Rye, N. Y., with their five children in a great house which, time should be taken out to say, has a "crying room" among its attractions. It has nothing to do with the teaching of writing (and Gallishaw flees the infants for the quiet of New York when he is working) but the Gallishaw crying room is a room set aside for the pleasure and profit of whichever child discovers that the thing to be done at the moment is to cry. There is one stipulation. When the child comes out of the room his crying must have been finished.

I suggest that, being given such amiable permission to cry and a place, moreover, in which to do it, probably no Gallishaw child ever wanted to cry, but their father said:

"Nothing of the kind; they go in, and shut the door and lift the ceiling with wails; but then they come out smiling and life goes on."

He intimated that this enhanced the degree of orderliness in the house; it sounded like a variation on John Hays Hammond Jr.'s amusing habit of calling all his dogs "Boris" to save the bother of remembering which is which.

It is naturally useless to attempt to estimate the number of people who wish to write but actually do more than scribble. And a small percentage of those who do write, succeed in getting into the magazines. Partly because what they write is not good enough; the Saturday Evening Post receives 100,000 short stories a year and buys about 500.

Gallishaw concentrates on the short story. It is fiction in the form he has produced himself, and it is fiction for which there is the greatest demand. Before he undertakes to help anyone who has run up against difficulties in short-story writing, he finds out if they have imagination and the will to write. It 's one thing to want to write. It is quite another thing to have the will to write.

Long before he put himself in a position to help anyone professionally Gallishaw had looked closely at the state of the short story and its writers in this country. Perhaps it was after the war that the reading public began numerically to grow so amazingly. A quantity of new magazines mushroomed into existence. Distribution facilities had to be modernized.

A large proportion of the magazines attracted and seized permanent hold of their readers through fiction. Pulp paper, smooth paper magazines, began to get their roots down into the attention of average people by the million. The law of supply and demand began to work.

Overnight established writers passed joyfully over a sort of auction block; the editor who bid the most got another editor's stars, their stories, and title to their growingly popular names The problem for writers of finding a market became less acute and then subsided. Their problem came to be the production of acceptable stories fast enough to supply the demand.

Plenty of Manuscripts

It has been a long time, Gallishaw points out, since there was any dearth of manuscripts; but there have never been enough good manuscripts. When writers found out how rich the opportunity was they flew to work and turned out work that was often bungling. Often it sold because it seemed to be the best there was to be had. When it did not sell the first hue and cry rose: "Oh, editors only buy 'names' and I haven't a big enough name and so what chance have I? None. None at all."

Or a few incompetents made pots of money and then the situation was more confused than ever. But it did begin to look as if it was ancient history to say, "The way to become a successful writer is to write," and that the idea was for all writers to learn how good short stories are written and to follow the pattern.

Gallishaw does not believe, any more than Marquand or Kenneth Roberts or Booth Tarkington or Edna Ferber or Zona Gale, that that means to sacrifice originality. Now the writing of good short stories takes time, especially according to the venerable trial-and-error manner, and time flies, and no very lavish promise lay ahead of writers who could only produce 12 acceptable stories a year. Gallishaw began poking about for a solution.

Found Merit in Case Method

He watched and worked. He got at fundamentals that govern acceptable writing. When he got out of the army he saw that the case method used at the graduate schools of Harvard could be made the solution of the untutored writer's problems.

He set to work making analyses of thousands of manuscripts, at first examining only published stories. Then he began to look at manuscripts editors had rejected. He found out what they all contained, and he found out what they must avoid. He was teaching English to undergraduates now; part of the time at Harvard, the rest at the University of California. He had some extension students and he fell in with some aspiring writers outside of college.

He had still no idea of becoming a professional consultant in the field of the short story. He didn't want to leave college teaching. But one day a group of students wheedled him into giving them some special instruction. And, as such things sometimes happen, it appeared the time for him to give up college teaching. And the case method, applied to the short story?

Well, in the first place it helps authors not to be plagued by plots in the way groping for a plot used to plague writers.

"Plotting," Mr. Gallishaw shouted at me above the percussion of riveting machines at work on the building next door, "involves the selection and arrangement of happenings to fit the structural or architectural 'norm' which is as needful for the short story as the architect's structural concept is to a building. This architectural norm is the skeletonized outline of the story to which life and realism are given by superimposing the element of presentation.

"Lamb's 'Adventures of Ulysses' illustrates what I mean. Ulysses was King of Ithaca; after the siege of Troy he set out with his followers for Ithaca where his wife Penelope was waiting. On his journey he met several adventures. The adventure with the Cyclops contains all the elements of a modern short story. The plot elements are handed down from Homer but the presentation, in this instance, is by Charles Lamb.

"Plot is an outline of happenings. Presentation is an expansion of that outline so that the details of the happenings are made available to the reader. The outline of the plot contains a pattern; a condition of affairs existed when Ulysses encountered the Cyclops. The necessity arose out of that condition for Ulysses to escape. He attempted to do so. He succeeded in doing so, Thus we have the norm for a story of accomplishment.

Only Two Kinds of Short Stories

"There are only two kinds of short stories; the story of accomplishment, and the story of decision. The architectural concept for either kind of story is the same. The beginning of the story must contain the condition or state of affairs and the main purpose of the chief actor.

"The body of the story must contain the attempt or attempts growing out of that main purpose. The ending must contain the conclusive act showing either that the purpose has been accomplished or that it has been abandoned. And then there is the sequel to the accomplishment, which is part of the ending."

It sounded very orderly. And if you would believe Mr. Gallishaw it is, since it is merely a practical assembling of the elements that must be used and the using of them with economy of treatment and with the imagination that gives lustre to good story-telling.

There are a lot of teachers of writing; there are a lot of systems. I am not in a position to compare the Gallishaw method with any other. As he outlined it to me it certainly seemed to me to contain nothing that could reasonably upset my distinguished advisor. For after all, it requires only that a writer, ambitious to become a good craftsman, learn how to assemble his tools in orderly rows and then use them as they should be used.

A Group of Potential Authors

Top—John Gallishaw and the Young Gallishaws.
Bottom—The Man Who Helps Make Authors.

CHEAP WHEAT PREDICTED FOR NEXT TEN YEARS

(Continued from Page 1)

whereby costs may be lowered. Many farmers are now doing these things and are securing a moderate profit from their wheat. Many others are arranging their business so that they can take advantage of these lower costs, or they are planning to eliminate wheat from their farming systems.

In reducing the cost of producing a bushel of wheat these farmers have two things to keep in mind. First, is the handling of each acre as efficiently and economically as possible, so that acre costs are kept at the lowest possible figure. Second, the higher the yields per acre under usual conditions, the lower the cost per bushel. Efficient operation and high yields will be the watchwords of the farmers who survive in the present intense competition for world wheat markets.

The things that give more efficient operation and lower acre costs include the use of combines, tractors, trucks, and other large-scale machinery which materially reduce labor costs, an increase in the size of the usual farm, and the combining of other crops and some livestock with wheat growing.

What Machines Have Done

The combined harvester-thresher, the tractor and the truck have reduced production costs. The introduction of the combine cut harvesting costs approximately one-half. These large-scale machines make it possible for each farmer to handle a larger acreage and to grow more bushels of wheat. The annual capacity of the usual combine with a cut of 15 to 16 feet is 500 to 600 acres.

This is a larger acreage than most wheat farmers have been growing. There is a pronounced tendency to increase the size of the usual wheat farm so that the expense of these large scale machines may be spread over a larger number of acres, thereby reducing the cost for each acre.

Wheat farmers in combine territory have been and still are endeavoring to take advantage of the lower costs per acre secured when the larger areas are handled. Many farmers have left their farms in the older wheat-growing sections and gone to the new lands of the West where the larger acreages could be secured.

The land which they left has been taken over by near-by farmers, thereby giving them the larger acreages needed for efficient operation with the newer large-scale machines. This movement is still under way and a further increase in the size of the usual farm is to be expected. Also, there undoubtedly will be some additional new land added to that now in wheat production.

In some parts of the wheat belt the older machine methods are still in use. The adoption of the combine and associated large-scale machinery will result in lower costs per acre for the farmers of these sections.

To a limited extent, feed crops and live stock can be profitably combined with wheat in the western wheat growing regions. These enterprises give better use of labor, equipment and other farm resources, thereby distributing fixed costs over a larger volume of product and giving lower costs per unit of product.

There are many practices that aid in securing higher yields per acre. They include better seed-bed preparation, the conservation of moisture by the use of summer fallow and other means, the control of plant diseases and insect pests, and the use of the best-adapted seed.

Early seed-bed preparation aids in conserving moisture and promotes the development of available nitrates in the soil, thereby supplying the growing wheat crop with the needed moisture and plant food. The combining of wheat makes possible early preparation of the seed bed for the succeeding crop by removing all of the crop from the land. Consequently, the increased use of the combine has made possble better seed-bed preparation and higher wheat yields.

Rested Soil Yields More

Summer fallowing of the land leaves a portion of it idle each year. It is cultivated to facilitate the storing of moisture and to prevent weed growth. In the western part of the wheat belt some land is now summer fallowed. It is probable that the acreage of fallow can be increased profitably at least 10 times. The land is fallowed once out of every two to four years.

The production on the remaining land is increased until total production is often larger than if wheat were grown every year. The seed for one crop, one seeding and one harvest are saved, thereby reducing the cost of growing the crops that are secured. Furthermore, where the land is fallowed every third or fourth year, a diversity of methods of preparing the seed bed is possible.

This is desirable since no one method of seed-bed preparation is the best every year. This reduces the hazard of losing the crop by complete failure in any one year. Another advantage of summer fallowing is the better distribution of labor and more efficient use of equipment that it permits. All of these things aid in lowering costs.

Insect pests and plant diseases are becoming more numerous in the western wheat-growing regions. Control measures are known which can be used with little additional expense. The use of these measures is reducing losses from these causes, thereby increasing average yields and reducing bushel costs. The use of copper carbonate dust on seed wheat to control smut is a good illustration of the control of a plant disease.

Cost Per Acre Is Low

It costs but a few cents an acre to use this treatment and both higher yields and better quality wheat are secured. In the southern part of Kansas this method is so generally used that in the early part of the marketing of the 1930 crop when practically all of the wheat on the Kansas City market was coming from this section, there were practically no cars of wheat graded down because of smut. Some other sections have not followed this practice to so great an extent. Their costs can be lowered and their returns increased by using this practice.

The use of the best-adapted seed lowers costs by increasing average yields and further increases incomes by giving wheat of the quality that commands premiums in the market. New varieties have been developed and are in process of development that better meet the needs of the western wheat grower. The use of seed that is free of rye results in the production of wheat that commands higher prices. The proportion of the wheat marketed free of rye is being increased and returns are increasing as a result.

These are some of the more important methods and practices available which aid in cutting the cost of wheat production. The American wheat growers' weapons in meeting the present situation of severe world competition are efficient operation and higher yields per acre, both of which result in lower costs per bushel.

BRITISH BOY SCOUTS CAMPING ABROAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Boy Scouts of Great Britain are not going to be left behind in these days of breaking records. According to their weekly News Bulletin more Scouts are holiday camping abroad this year than ever before.

About 9000 are deserting home camping grounds and crossing the Channel to make new friends and meet old ones in various European countries. This number is over 1000 more than went abroad two years ago.

ROYALTY TAKES TO AIR

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—When the Graf Zeppelin took off from here Aug. 27 for a cruise over the Black Forest and Switzerland, its passengers included the Prince and Princess Fuerstenberg, the Princess Windischgraetz and counts and countesses from Carinthia, South Bohemia.

DANES REAP RICH TOURIST HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Copenhagen has become a very popular resort for foreign tourists, among whom are now an increasing number of visitors from the United States, although the greatest number hail from Sweden and Germany.

Some 104,000 foreign visitors arrived in Copenhagen during 1929, the majority being tourists, and these visitors are calculated to have expended more than $2,000,000.

The duration of these visits averaged five to three days, though 36 per cent stayed only one night and 23,000 only two nights.

NEW MEXICAN GOVERNOR

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Announcement that Arturo Bernal would start Aug. 27 for Mexicali to assume the governorship of northern Baja California was published in the press Aug. 25. He is to succeed General Jose Maria Tapia, who resigned last week.

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462 were $50
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3rd Ave. at 127th St., New York City
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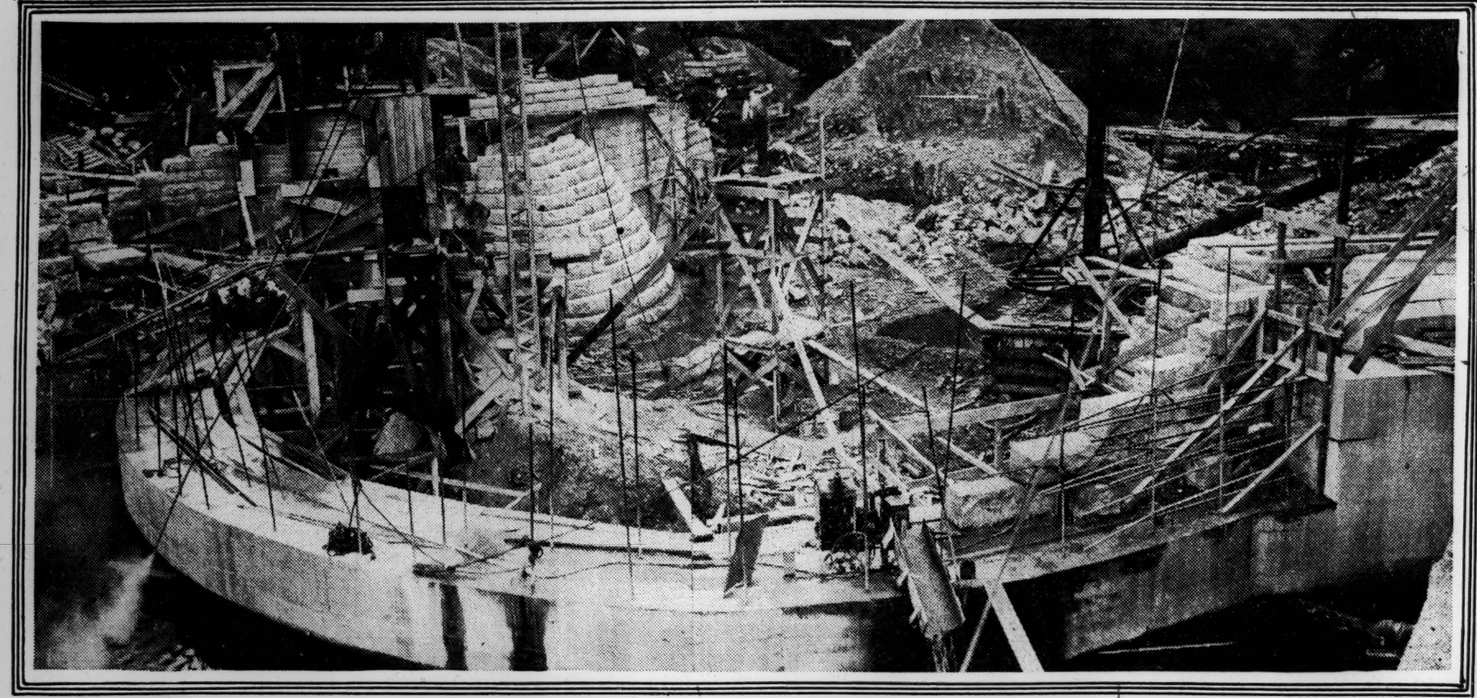
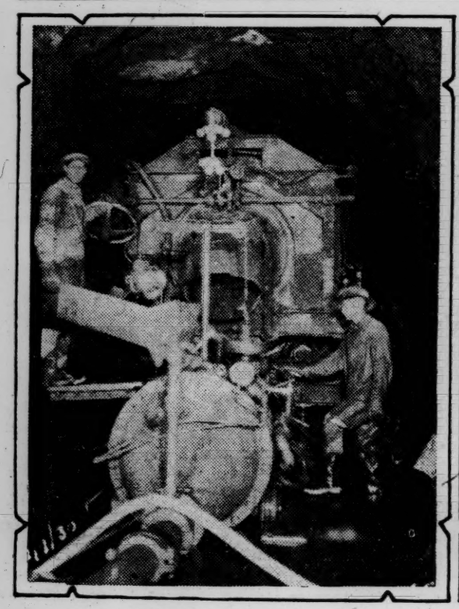
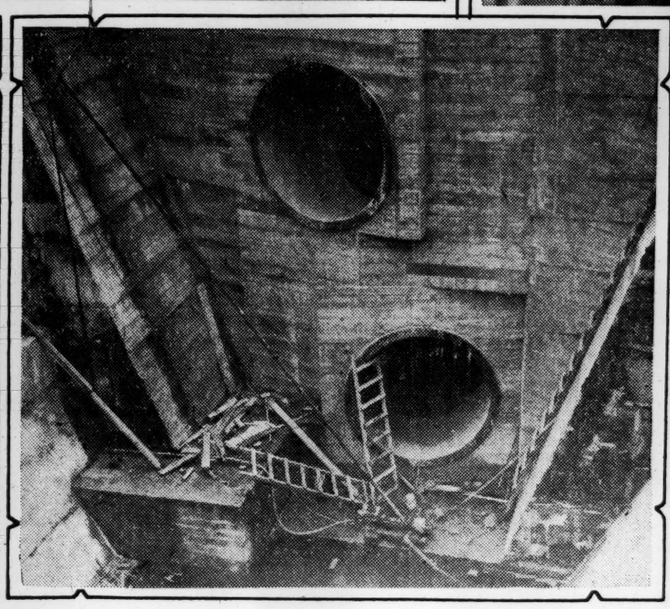
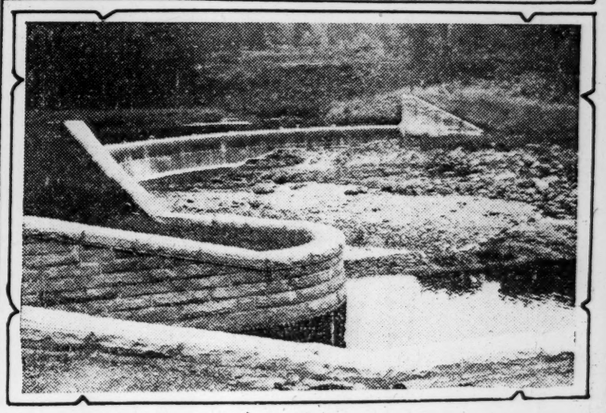
All This So Boston Can Boil Its Potatoes and Sprinkle the Lawn









Upper Left—Ware River Diversion Dam and Intake Where Spring Flood Waters Will Be Siphoned Into a 14-Mile Tunnel to Wachusett Reservoir. Notice Stone Abutments, at the Ends of Reinforced Concrete Arc, to Take the Greatest Stress of the Backed-Up Waters. Entrance to the Intake Shaft, Just Showing on the Right Lower Corner of the Picture. When Completed the Dam Will Be 20 Feet High. Upper Right—Section of the 12¼-by-11-Foot-Tunnel, Showing in the Foreground the Collapsible Steel Forms Behind Which the Concrete Lining Is Forced and Allowed to Harden. The Smooth Walls of the Finished Tunnel Can Be Seen Beyond the Forms. Lower (Left to Right)—Concrete Mixer and Gun Which "Shoots" the Concrete Into the Forms. Dry Concrete Is Brought to the Mixer on a Conveyor Belt. A Veteran Fire Engine of the Worcester Department Still Doing Service Pumping Water From the Workings. The Tunnel's Mouth Whence Water Will Gush Into the Wachusett Reservoir. The Top Hole Provides for a Water Meter and a Future Hydroelectric Power Development. Lower Right—Where the Water From the Ware River Will Join That From the Quinapoxet River.

WRECKED HOMES LAID TO LIQUOR BY MEDICAL MAN

Alcohol's Decline in Work of Profession in England Told to Canadians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Alcoholic indulgence is the strongest factor in breaking up home life, declared Dr. Courtney C. Weeks of London, Eng., during an address before the Canadian Temperance Federation here.

Dr. Weeks is one of the best informed and most capable temperance educators in England. He is the director and medical lecturer of the National Temperance League, editor of the National Temperance Quarterly and Medical Review, and an author. By request of the temperance committee of both Houses of Parliament he became the committee's director, and has presented to the Royal Commission on Licensing the case on behalf of the national temperance organizations of England and Wales.

"There is no other one thing hindering the achievement to great citizenship like the prevailing effect of alcoholic indulgence, and it is the greatest factor coöperating in the production of disease and death. Every man who has the welfare of his nation at heart recognizes that in alcoholic indulgence is to be found a great menace to national and imperial well-being," said Dr. Weeks.

The speaker stated that he had not been a doctor for very long before he realized of how little value alcohol was in treatment of disease. Prominent medical men in England now recommend total abstinence, and know there is definite value to the individual as well as to the community by its practice. He referred to experiments conducted in seven leading hospitals in Great Britain where medical students are trained. In 1862 approximately £7000 had been spent on alcohol in these institutions. Had a corresponding quantity been used last year the cost would have been more than £45,000, but there had been such a change in the opinion of medical men that the quantity used amounted to £1700.

"The doctors today know that alcohol cannot build up the body and that it always tends to weaken the heart and paralyze the blood vessels. We know that alcohol is not a stimulant—it is a narcotic. We know that alcohol has the power of breaking down the defenses of the body," said Dr. Weeks, who knew by facts, that in the past the ordering of alcohol by medical men has been productive of a vast amount of domestic wretchedness.

Dr. Weeks who is also a clergyman, having taken orders in the Anglican communion, related evidences of the effects of drink he had witnessed when visiting the homes of the needy.

England today was menaced with drinking clubs, he declared. The law permitted 25 persons to organize "a club" and appoint a secretary, and then they had the right to supply alcoholic liquor, a practice which was being abused. Liquor advertisements he also regarded as a menace, especially to young people.

There was an increasing acceptance of the policy of local option in Britain, he said. In conclusion, Dr. Weeks stated that education, war-time experiences and restricted opportunities for liquor consumption were largely responsible for the reduction in the consumption of liquor in Great Britain. Since 1913 the consumption had been reduced by 46 per cent.

American 'Sodas' Liked in Europe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Two American diversions, going to the "movies" and drinking ice cream sodas are becoming more and more popular among Europeans, export figures for motion-picture projectors and soda fountains, just issued by the Department of Commerce indicate.

During the last year, initial installations of American soda fountains have been made in Vienna, Bombay and Berlin, department records show Canada and the United Kingdom still maintain their position as leading markets for American made fountains. First six months' exports to France and Belgium exceed the total for any previous year. Exports to Germany and the Netherlands also show substantial gains.

"It is believed that the increasing demand in European countries for American soda fountains," says the department, "may be attributed to a desire to cater to the American tourist trade and to some extent the increasing popularity of the soda fountain abroad."

Motion-picture projectors shipped abroad for use in theaters showed an increase of 75 per cent during the first half of 1930, as compared to the same period of 1929, according to preliminary figures compiled by N. D. Golden of the motion-picture division.

The most important market during the current year has been Europe which took a total of 646 projectors in comparison with 152 in the first six months of 1929.

JOURNALISM SCHOOL SURVEY SUGGESTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A survey of schools of journalism was suggested by Dr. John W. Cunliffe, director of the School of Journalism of Columbia University in his annual report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia. He voiced the thought that an independent body such as the Carnegie Endowment for the Advancement of Teaching should undertake the work.

Dr. Cunliffe said it was his belief that apprehension as to the adequacy of schools of journalism was well founded. He was not in favor, however, of limiting journalistic training to graduate students, holding that there are in the United States only about 100 college graduates studying journalism.

Boston Crooks a Thirsty Arm 70 Miles for Cooling Draft

(Continued from Page 1)

intended shore the water has retreated. Expecting to find a lake, it is rather startling to view a desert surrounding a pond.

Recent reports at the office of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission give these impressive figures: The Wachusett reservoir, main source of supply for Greater Boston's water mains, was constructed to store 65,000,000,000 gallons normally, or 67,000,000,000 with 18-inch flash boards. In June, 1929, the reservoir was filled to the larger capacity. Today, so great has been the increase in consumption and the decrease in rainfall, there are but approximately 33,500,000,000 gallons stored, and the metropolitan area which now consumes some 140,000,000 gallons every 24 hours, might soon be threatened with a pure water shortage, were it not that it is expected that flood water from the Ware River will be diverted through the new tunnel into the Wachusett storage basin by March 1, 1931.

This timely succor called for considerable vision on the part of the members of the Metropolitan District Commission as well as Herculean labors by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, which is charged with authority to build the new developments and by the contractors actually engaged in the work.

The work of drilling 14 miles of tunnel was awarded in two contracts to the lowest bidders: the first to James J. Coughlan & Sons, Inc., and J. P. Porter and the second to J. P. Porter alone. These firms in turn nominally assigned the contracts to the West Construction Company so the work should proceed under one head.

Blasted by Men Deep Underground

From the time the first shaft was started in March, 1927, until the blast was fired on June 15, 1930, which joined the east end of the tunnel to the west end, a maximum of efficiency was demanded. Hard-rock men, laboring anywhere from 200 to 850 feet underground, armed with pneumatic drills and dynamite sticks, charged the blind wall of rock, and as they advanced "muckers" gathered the débris and shot it to the surface. Something like 1000 men were employed to blast more than 1,000,000 tons of rock from the tunnel and bring it up through the eight vertical shafts which plumbed the depth to the underground level.

The deepest shaft, No. 5, was started when a simple ceremony on May 11, 1927, attended the first dynamite blast which opened a rent that was later dug 630 feet through the solid rock. Previous to the ceremony the James J. Coughlin & Sons contracting firm had removed 20 feet of surface earth from the site. Today this shaft is surrounded by a mountain of slag, on which are perched the rock crusher, conveyers, mixers and other machinery which furnishes concrete for the great pressure guns below in the tunnel, where the work of lining the long underground corridor is being pushed.

Along the line of the tunnel, which now extends under the towns of West Boylston, Holden, Rutland, Oakham and Barrie, there remains little to show the stupendous nature of the undertaking save the huge mounds of slag, the idle derricks and power houses, and the groups of empty bunk houses and mess halls, that are awaiting removal, but some concept of the immensity of the task may be gathered from the fact, made known by James J. Coughlan—whose workers broke records in projecting their share of the tunnel—that the bill for electric power alone will probably reach $1,000,000. It is at the Ware River intake, however, that the greatest activity now prevails.

What Takes Place at Source

Here the J. W. Bishop Company of Worcester is pushing the ponderous and complicated dam and foundation for the Ware River intake works, contracts for the superstructure of which have been granted to Monroe & Westcott of North Attleboro, Mass. Four main considerations mark the design of the dam and control works, namely: the diversion of the flood flow above the prescribed limit of 85,000,000 gallons daily during the spring months, measurement of the amount taken and the amount left in the river, exclusion of air from the tunnel, and the dissipation of energy due to the drop in the shaft. The flood water will pass through several siphon spillways of various capacities discharging into a large well directly over the shaft. The fall into the shaft, which is 260 feet deep at this point, will be controlled by four large butterfly valves, the flow of water passing through a Venturi meter.

Since the incessant pounding of water on the tunnel floor from this height would soon wear away the bottom of the shaft, the water at the intake is discharged at a tangent against the sides of the shaft, which is so designed throughout its length as to break the velocity of the fall and cause the water to reach the bottom in such a manner as to dissipate its energy without injury to the shaft or tunnel.

Will Measure Flow of Water

At Shaft No. 1, reports Frank E. Winsor, chief engineer of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, provision is made for measuring the flow through the tunnel by a Venturi meter, for a future water power development, and for unwatering the tunnel by a pumping plant.

Although little has been said regarding the water power feature of the project, it is predicted that with the completion of the Swift River development rental fees may accrue from the power feature to pay for some of the cost of the enterprise.

Extension, from the Ware River-Wachusett Reservoir tunnel, of another 12½ miles of tunnel which would tap the proposed Swift River reservoir, and join the present development at Shaft No. 8, will be undertaken upon the favorable decision of the Supreme Court. This tunnel would permit the diversion of water either from the Ware River into the Swift River reservoir, or from the Swift River into the Wachusett Reservoir, as the need might be. The tunnel will extend from Coldbrook to a point near Greenwich Village, passing under the towns of Barrie and Hardwick, with shafts about three miles apart.

If there is something approaching drama in this wrestling with the roots of mountains that cities may be refreshed, the action of the piece becomes highly tinged with pathos as it touches the Swift River Valley.

Engineers tell of a dam to be erected across the valley three miles below Enfield; of a Y-shaped reservoir which will be formed by the backing up of the Swift River; of the 100-foot depth of water which will wash over Enfield and back up the valleys. They tell of maximum heights and gallon capacity.

What of the Towns Wiped Out

But they say nothing of fine old towns obliterated, farms wiped out, rural communities disrupted, a whole countryside which once seemed a sequestered fastness of the best of New England rural traditions given over, temporarily, to a few transient summer visitors, a few saddened lingerers—given over eventually to climbing fingers of water.

Ask most Bostonians the old question: "How does the water come down at Lodore?" and they are able to answer with Southey's fountain of participles:

Dividing and gliding and sliding,
And falling and brawling and sprawling,
And bubbling and troubling and doubling . . .

Ask them how Boston's water comes down Wachusett, however, and it's a different matter. They'll probably look blank and answer hazily, "In pipes." For the information of such the facts are that the water from Wachusett is delivered first to the Sudbury reservoir, whence it is conveyed by the Weston Aqueduct into the Weston Reservoir to be diverted thence to other storage and distributing points in the metropolitan district, such as Spot Pond and Chestnut Hill reservoirs, where it is pumped into the mains.

It is thus that Boston's long arm reaches out. With an elbow resting on Wachusett's storage point, it plans to scoop water from the great basin in central Massachusetts as the growing needs of the Metropolitan District demand.

But more things than thirst characterize the operation. Into the Swift River-Wachusett tunnel will have gone vision, perseverance, the sinew of labor, wealth of a state, dreams of builders, sighs begot of severed home ties, the taming of freshets and the conquest of mountains. To these may Boston toast as it lifts its cup of clear water to its lips.

ENVOY TO CANADA FLIES TO OTTAWA

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Piloted by Capt. Ira C. Eaker, of the army air service, Hanford Macnider, American Minister to Canada, took off from Bolling field, Aug. 27, to fly to his post in Ottawa.

The Minister is the first American diplomat to fly from Washington to a post to present his credentials. A stop for refueling will probably be made at Syracuse, N. Y.

Lincoln Collection Exhibited in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Pictures of Abraham Lincoln showing him in countless moods and postures are on exhibition at the Chicago Historical Society here. The collection numbering between 400 and 500 pieces, includes etchings, lithographs, engravings, photographs and cartoons. They are the property of James Rosenthal, Chicago lawyer, who has been gathering them for the last 25 years.

The enigmatic Lincoln, the humble Lincoln, the man of melancholy mien, he of the smiling face, with his Cabinet, or with his family, a man on whose mobile features lights and shadows alternate, Lincoln the lawyer, the rail splitter, the President, and the Great Emancipator are all represented.

The political cartoonist shows him straddling a rail, rocking a boat, at the bat, and in whatever other way the mood of the cartoonist dictated. In Lincoln's day these cartoons were published by private firms or individuals and sold sometimes two for a quarter or three for a half dollar.

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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
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Oxtail Soup with Crackers 15c
Broiled Fresh Halibut, Parsley Butter, New Potato, Rolls and Butter 35c
Tomato and Lettuce Salad 15c
Fried Liver and Bacon, Fried Onions, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 45c
Iced Persian or Honeydew Melon 15c
Fresh Apple Pie with Waldorf Ice Cream 10c
147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

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BOSTON

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SHAMROCK FAST IN LIGHT WIND

Challenger Makes Fine Showing While Test Races Are Called Off

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—Not in many years has such placid conditions been experienced for so long a period off the southern New England coast as those which the four aspirants for the America's Cup defense are encountering, as they have found great difficulty in securing breeze enough to sail two or three trial races. The quartet went out on Aug. 25 and waited for two hours, for some kind of wind movement, and the next day they spent nearly six hours off shore with only stray zephers rippling the ocean at odd times.

It reminded some of the older yachtsmen of the first Lipton challenge in 1899 when the Columbia and Shamrock I went out to the Sandy Hook lightship 11 times before a race could be completed, yet, while the yachts were lumbering about the groaning starting buoy of the cup course Aug. 26, the Shamrock V sailed deftly out of the harbor and to the astonishment of the assembled fleet came fairly into the picture. She carried a fine fitting mainsail, a staysail, jib and No. 1 jib topsail, an unusually large one, and bringing a breeze from somewhere she slipped along seemingly quite fast, while the other boats, one of which will be her opponent two weeks hence, had scarcely steerageway. The flagship Nourmahal, with Commodore Vincent Astor on board, sighted first and sped out to greet her with three shrieks from the siren. The Corsair, flying the white flag of Rear-Commodore J. P. Morgan, was next to salute her and several others of the spectator fleet followed. The Shamrock sailed close to the race committee tug with Capt. Edward Heard at the wheel, and designer Nicholson and Manager Duncan Neill in the cockpit. They waved a reply to the committee's silent greeting, as the green boat slipped past.

The Shamrock's big jibtopsail seemed to find plenty of air to fill it out and she ran along easily, her sharp bow cutting the water like a razor.

On the opposite side of the committee boat was the Enterprise,with a big Genoe jib drawing her slowly along. The Shamrock ran down to a point about 100 yards astern of the Aldrich boat. And then jibing round, quickly trimmed her sheets as she started after the Enterprise. Both seemed to have the same light air, but the Shamrock had twice the speed. Before she could pass the Enterprise to weather the latter doused her Genoe jib, thereby declining the seeming challenge. The little brush, of scarcely 50 yards, however, was impressive, for it showed the Shamrock to be a remarkably fast boat under such light conditions, although it is doubtful whether in such airs, she could have covered a cup course in the required 5½ hours. Just as the Shamrock ranged passed the Enterprise, the cup committee called off further effort for the day and all hands took tow lines for their respective moorings.

HOME RUNS GIVE A'S WIN OVER SENATORS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	86	43	.667
Washington	77	49	.611
New York	73	52	.584
Cleveland	66	60	.524
Detroit	61	66	.480
Chicago	48	75	.390
St. Louis	49	77	.389
Boston	43	81	.347

RESULT AUG. 26

Philadelphia 10, Washington 9.

Philadelphia and Washington, the two leading teams in the American League, were the only ones active on Aug. 26. The Athletics staged a strong comeback to defeat the Senators by 10 to 9, to increase their lead to seven and one half games in the present race. The New York Yankees, who did not play, are three and one half contests from the Senators and second place.

Four runs in the eighth inning, climaxed by successive homers by Mickey Cochrane and Al Simmons, put the champions one run in advance of the Senators, a lead which they held throughout the remainder of the game. It was a hard hitting affair all the way, Philadelphia using five pitchers and Washington three. Simmons made four hits in five times up for the A's, while Rice did likewise for the losers. Foxx and Simmons each tripled for the winners.

AT PHILADELPHIA

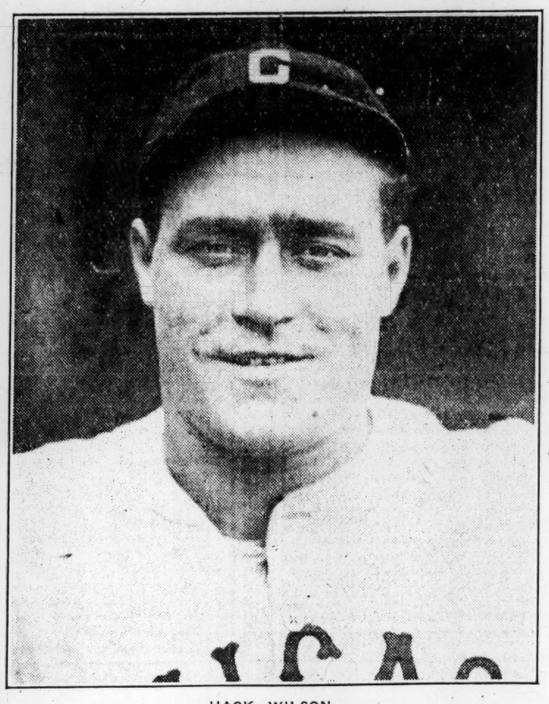
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	x	10	15	0
Washington	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	16	0

Batteries—Earnshaw, Rommel, Quinn, Shores, Grove and Cochrane; Hadley, Liska, Brown and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Shores. Losing pitcher—Liska. Umpires—Moriarty, Guthrie and Nallin. Time—2h. 16m.

TWO HOMERS IN ONE INNING

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Nick Cullop, Minneapolis outfielder, hit his forty-seventh and forty-eighth home runs of the season in the first inning of the game between the Millers and Louisville on Aug. 26. The feat tied the performance of another Minneapolis player, Kenna, who made two homers in one inning in 1927.

Breaks a Home-Run Record



HACK WILSON
Chicago National League Baseball Club.

Hack Wilson Sets N. L. Homer Record

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	75	48	.610
New York	68	52	.567
Brooklyn	69	56	.552
St. Louis	68	56	.549
Pittsburgh	63	60	.512
Boston	55	67	.451
Cincinnati	52	68	.433
Philadelphia	40	83	.325

RESULTS AUG. 26

Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 5.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 1.

The 1929 champions of the National League, otherwise known as the Chicago Cubs, increased their lead over the New York Giants to five and one-half games on Aug. 26, by defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates at Wrigley Field, 7 to 5. St. Louis moved to within one-half a game of Brooklyn by winning from Cincinnati, 3 to 1. These two contests were the only ones scheduled for the day.

Hack Wilson, who covers center field for the Cubs, bettered the National League home run record when he hit for the circuit in the seventh inning against the Pirates, his forty-fourth of the season. Chuck Klein of the Phillies set the mark of 43 last year in the final game of the season. Wilson is also tied with Babe Ruth for the championship of 1930 and has a fine chance to beat out the veteran Yankee. The Chicago outfielder also hit a single and sacrifice fly, to drive in four of his team's runs. Fred Blake pitched the entire game for the Cubs and although touched for 12 hits, delivered tight ball in the pinches. Paul Waner made three hits for the Pirates, while his brother Lloyd drove out a homer.

Although the Cardinals made 12 hits to six for the Reds, they barely managed to score twice in the eighth inning and leave the field victorious. Larry Benton worked in the box for Cincinnati and kept his opponent's hits well scattered until the eighth. Hallahan started and finished for the Cardinals, with the situation well in hand after the first inning. Gelbert with three out of four, and Mancuso, Fisher and Douthit with two out of four, did the most consistent batting for the winners. Adams for the Cardinals and Callaghan for the Reds hit doubles. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	x	7	9	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	5	12	0

Batteries—Blake and Hartnett; French and Hemsley. Bool. Umpires—Rigler, Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 40m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	12	0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Hallahan and Mancuso; Benton and Gooch. Umpires—Magerkurth, Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 34m.

Boy Scores 295 for U. S. Junior Title

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—Richard Heiler, 15, of Altoona, Pa., Aug. 26 won the junior class A prone rifle shoot with a point score of 295 out of a possible 300, in the opening event of the United States rifle and pistol matches.

The match was for a trophy of the junior rifle corps of the National Rifle Association.

Competing with 45 boys and girls, from 15 to 18 years old, Heiler bested Miss Phyllis Sargent, 16, of West Hartford, Conn., whose 30 shots made a score of 293. Milton Miller, 17, Columbus, O., was third with 292.

In the class junior event, Francis W. Parker, 14, Highland Park, Ill., outshot 66 other boys and girls from 12 to 14 years old, scoring 289 out of a possible 300 points. As in the class A event, competitors fired 30 shots from prone position at a distance of 50 feet. Riley Helms, 13, Wisner, Neb., with 284, was second, and Miss Carolyn Thierwechter, 13, Oak Harbor, O., was third with 265.

Junior shooters will compete Aug. 27 in prone and sitting fire, shooting 20 shots from each position. On succeeding days they will add kneeling and standing fire, and Aug. 30 will shoot for the national individual championship from all four positions.

OTTAWA READY TO SELL KING CLANCY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Ottawa's favorite National Hockey League star, Frank (King) Clancy, may be found in a uniform of other colors than the gray and white stripes that he has worn these past nine seasons. His ability as a defense-man, although he weighs in the vicinity of only 160 pounds, and his spectacular skating, place him in a class by himself. The Ottawa management is reported as ready to sell Clancy because of the need of cash. The Senator defenseman has not signed a contract for the coming season yet.

At least four substantial offers have been made for Clancy by the Boston Bruins, New York Americans, Montreal Maroons and New York Rangers. Bruins or Rangers will likely out-bid the others, if they set about it in earnest. Boston is supposed to have named a large sum of money and a player. The player is well known to hockey fans over the entire circuit and a valuable man. Announcement of the completion of such a deal may come at any time.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	84	47	.641
New Orleans	78	55	.586
Birmingham	75	57	.568
Atlanta	73	60	.540
Little Rock	67	65	.504
Chattanooga	59	75	.440
Nashville	58	75	.436
Mobile	36	96	.273

RESULTS AUG. 26

New Orleans 10, Chattanooga 9.
Atlanta 5, Memphis 3.
Nashville 11, Mobile 2.
Mobile 10, Nashville 5.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	85	55	.607
Baltimore	83	55	.601
Montreal	78	61	.561
Toronto	78	64	.549
Newark	63	76	.453
Buffalo	61	75	.449
Jersey City	54	82	.397
Reading	52	86	.377

RESULTS AUG. 26

Rochester 4, Jersey City 1.
Toronto 5, Newark 3.
Montreal 5, Reading 4.
Baltimore 3, Buffalo 2.

TURNER IS N. E. PRO CHAMPION

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Teddy Turner, North Adams, Mass., is holder of the New England Professional Golf Association championship as a result of winning Aug. 26 at the Wampanoag Country Club with a total of 281 for 72 holes. Lewis Myers, Ledgemont, R. I., was second with 294. Dave Hackney, Vesper Country Club; Jack Perkins, Wampanoag, and Bob Crowley, Kenoza, tied for third place at 296.

This Year's Cowes Week Big Success

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The presence of King George and Queen Mary aboard the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert, which was moored in the Roads, lent a distinct interest to Cowes week this year, and the anchorage was more crowded than it has been for many years. The King's racing yacht Britannia, familiar to Cowes spectators since the early nineties, was entered for every race for the big class, and every morning the King left the Victoria and Albert in a launch and boarded her for another day's race, while the Queen paid visits to friends on other palatial yachts. The King's love of yacht racing is clearly shown by His Majesty's keenness in racing aboard the Britannia whatever the weather conditions may be, and when the order is given "All hands on the mainsheet!" the King is among the first to help "swig" in the great mainsail.

The racing among the large yachts —designated "21 meters and over"— was particularly keen this year, for during her 18 months' sojourn on the slipway the Britannia had been carefully tuned up and, in spite of her 37 summers, she was in fine form. Against her in the same class was H. A. Andreae's Bermudian rigged Candida, built only last year; Lord Camrose's Fife-designed Cambria; A. A. Paton's Lulworth; Lord Waring's White Heather II and the schooner Westward, owned by T. B. F. Davis. Together these six big yachts present one of the finest spectacles of yacht racing in the world.

On account of Sir Thomas Lipton's fifth attempt to win back the America's Cup with the new Shamrock V, his old favorite Shamrock II was not entered for any races at Cowes this year. The absence of this 22-year-old racer, whose green topsides are so familiar to Cowes visitors, was a definite loss to the big-class events.

Racing in the 12-meter class with Rhona (the Earl of Essex), Iyruma, Movette, Vanity, Iris, Flica, Lucilla and the Belgian-owned Cerigo among them, was well up to standard.

In the 8-meter class, which was well represented by about a dozen boats, a great deal of interest naturally centered around the King of Spain's new Hispania VI, which His Majesty, who is perhaps Europe's keenest royal helmsman, steers himself.

Next to the races for the big class and the "twelves," the finest race from the spectators' point of view was the handicap event for yachts of 40-110 tons and over. If it is blowing a hard breeze half-a-dozen of these large craft, most of them of the cruiser type, "jockeying" for a windward berth on the line just before the starting gun, is a sight worth watching.

Every day of the week there were races for the numerous small classes which make their home in Solent waters—the Bembridge Red Wings, the West-Solent restricted class from Lymington, the Solent Sunbeams and many others, as well as several power boat events.

SCOTTISH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEEBLES—The 1930 Scottish lawn tennis championships, at which Miss W. A. Mason won the women's singles title, attracted an unusually interesting entry. The result of the international match between England and Scotland was considered satisfactory from the Scottish point of view because, although England was victorious, Scotland won four of the 13 matches played as compared with one success out of 15 matches last season. The inclusion of I. G. Collins in this year's Scottish team was a tremendous help. The outstanding performance on the Scottish side this season was that of Miss Mason. Her game has greatly improved since last year, and she is developing a good backhand drive.

BRITISH RESERVES DEFEAT OLD AIKEN

WESTBURY, L. I.—The reserves of the British polo team preparing for the international matches with the United States, worked out against the Old Aiken four on Hitchcock Field at Meadow Brook Club, Aug. 26. The visitors, playing under the name of Hurlingham, defeated Old Aiken, 10 to 7.

The American collegians kept apace of the Britons in the early chukkers, but were outplayed in the closing stages of the contest. J. B. Balding and Lieut. Humphrey Guinness featured for the Britons. The surface of the field was cut up, preventing smooth team play. The summary:

HURLINGHAM	OLD AIKEN
No. 1—J. B. Balding	
Lieut. H. Guinness	E. T. Gerry
2—Maj. Rex Benson	J. P. Mills
3—Capt. C. H. Tremayne	S. B. Iglehart
Back—Lieut. Humphrey Guinness	
J. B. Balding	J. C. Rathborne

Score — Hurlingham 10, Old Aiken 7. Balding 3, Benson 3, Tremayne 2, Guinness 2 for Hurlingham: Mills 2, Iglehart 2, Rathborne 2, Tremayne (by mistake), for Old Aiken. Referee—W. G. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

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MISSES CROSS AND MORRILL WIN

Advance in Longwood Invitation Women's Doubles Tournament

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—The two teams that advanced to the third round of the women's invitation tennis doubles tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club this morning will face each other tomorrow. In the first match to finish, Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass. and Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, defeated the California combination of Miss Dorothy Workman and Miss Carolyn Babcock in a hard-fought match, 6—3, 7—5, before a large morning gathering.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif. and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., proved too good for Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, and Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., in the other encounter, winning at 6—0, 6—2.

Polly and Joanna O. Palfrey captured two games from Miss Nuthall and Helen Marlowe on the opening day of the women's invitation doubles. The score: 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Gladman and Miss Cruickshank of California were extended in their first-round match with Mrs. John L. Bremer and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Longwood players, but won at 6—2, 9—7. The summary:

LONGWOOD WOMEN'S INVITATION DOUBLES TOURNAMENT

First Round

Betty Nuthall, England, and Helen Marlowe, California, defeated Polly and Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Mrs. R. F. Smithwick Jr. and Mrs. Philip Theopold, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Marjorie K. Gladman and Josephine N. Cruickshank, California, defeated Mrs. J. L. Bremer and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, 6—2, 9—7.

Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, Mass., and Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., defeated Betsy and Jane Chace, 6—2, 6—1.

Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, and Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, defeated Mrs. Seth Crawford and partner by default.

Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Cambridge, and Mrs. Ronald W. Cordingly, Chestnut Hill, 7—5, 6—2.

Dorothy Workman and Carolyn Babcock, California, defeated Mercedes Marlowe, California, and Rosamond Newton, Newton, Mass., 6—1, 6—0.

Edith A. Cross, California, and Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Louise Packer and Mary Cutter, Winchester, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round

Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, Mass., and Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., 6—0, 6—2.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Dorothy Workman and Carolyn Babcock, California, 6—3, 7—5.

BRITISH SELECT 1931 COURSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—An official notice by the championship committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club issued at St. Andrews recently, declares the British amateur championship of 1931 will be played on the course of the Royal North Devon Golf Club at Westward Ho, and the open championship will be played at Carnoustie. The dates have not yet been definitely settled, but it is likely that the amateur championship will begin May 25, and the open championship June 15.

GOLFER BREAKS A JONES RECORD

LONG BEACH, L. I.—Capt. Ernest F. Carter of Sands Point won the low gross prize in the Metropolitan Golf Association's one-day tourney on the Lido Country Club links Aug. 26, and in so doing he scored a 68, which breaks the record of 70 made by Bobby Jones some five years ago. Carter's 68 is four strokes under par. He is a former Irish champion.

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Large Number of Good Men Features German Title Games

Fourteen of the Twenty Track and Field Championships Change Hands—Ten Results Better Than in 1929

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The German athletic championships for men, held this year in the local stadium, showed a large number of good athletes but no new records. This "broadening of the front," as it is called here, lies in the intentions of the German athletic organizations. Of the 20 titles, 14 changed hands and 10 championship results were better than last year's, while in one case the figures remained the same. The lack of new records is partly due to the absence of Dr. Otto Peltzer, Emil Hirschfeld and Joachim Buechner. The best man and one who, in his present condition, might qualify for Olympic laurels, was Helmuth Koernig, who won the 100 and 200-meter sprints, in 10.7s and 21s. respectively. It was gratifying to see a man like Koernig having to fight for the title in the 100, as this showed the good quality of the other runners. He got off best at the start and immediately secured a lead of three-quarters of a meter which he held to the end. But he was hard pressed by Arthur Jonath, with Ernst Geerling close by.

Koernig had to fight in the 100, but he won the 200-meters sprint championship comparatively easily in 21s., almost reaching his record of 20.9s. This year's time is far better than that of last year's championship when Dr. Friedrich W. Wichmann won in 22.5s. Koernig led from start to finish. Geerling was second with 21.1s.

Buechner Is Missed

Without Joachim Buechner, the 400-meter race lost much. Buechner had accustomed the German public to times around 48s. and 49s. This championship went to Ferdinand Kisters in 49.5s. Reinhold Schmidt, who was second, showed considerable improvement of style, but the younger Kisters proved stronger. The 800-meter championship was retained by Fredy Mueller in 1m. 54.2s. Karl Lefeber was second in 1m. 54.5s. These two times, as well as the fact that the third and fourth man also arrived under 1m. 56s. are pleasing signs of progress. At the 400-meter mark, Hermann Englehardt, one of the favorites, took the lead, followed by Lefeber who overtook him, but then Mueller started a tremendous spurt from behind and won.

Hans Georg Wichmann disappointed in the 1500-meter championship. He is one of the few who can run this distance under four minutes. His victory of the Dutch Purje in Stockholm recently was encouraging. In this year's championship he tried to win by spurting and failed. Both Hans Helmuth Krause and Hans Neu passed him, the former winning the title in 4m. 3s. Neu following in 4m. 3.1s.

Helber Wins 5000 Meters

The 5000-meter championship was won by Hermann Helber in 15m. 21.3s., and the 10,000-meter championship by Otto Petri in 32m. 18.6s. Petri, who holds the German record of 31m. 57.4s., led almost from the beginning. The first 1500 meters were covered in 4m, 19.6s.; the mile in 23m. 44.6s. This speed was too much for the majority. Only three men remained in the leading group. One gave up and Rolf Holthuis ended second, 60 meters behind Petri.

Willi Welscher won the 110-meter hurdle championship in 15s., exactly the same time he needed to win the title last year, and only .1s. less than Heinrich Trossbach's record. He ran an excellent race, but Trossbach was almost equally good, only he knocked down three hurdles, something quite unusual for a man like Trossbach. Ferdinand Beschetznick finished second.

The 400-meter hurdles went to Willi Schumann in 55.7s. Trossbach led in fine style, but overrated himself. Dewet Klar was second in 55.8s.

Koeppke Out of High Jump

The running high jump championship went to Helmut Rosenthal with 1885 meters. Rosenthal has often reached the 1.90 mark and the results of this event undoubtedly would have been better if Fritz Koeppke, last year's champion, had been able to compete. Koeppke and Ernst Beetz reached the same height, but the latter most chivalrously stood back enabling Koeppke to be classified as second.

Erich Koechermann retained his title in the running broad jump reaching 7.41 meters which is 12 centimeters more than last year, but considerably less than the German record of 7.64½ meters. Gustav Wegener, record and last year's title holder for pole vaulting, kept his title by vaulting 3.94 meters.

The absence of Hirschfeld opened the way for two new title holders in the discus and shotput championships. The record holder, Hans Hoffmeister, won the title in the discus with 45.10 meters. His record is 48.77½. The young and very promising Heinrich Sievert became champion in the shotput event with 14.64 meters, which he achieved in his first attempt. Walter Maeser won the javelin championship with 62.94 meters.

Marathon Furnishes Surprise

The Marathon run proved a surprise as an "outsider," Erich Geissler, won in 2h. 50m. 21.2s., primarily due to his steady and well-calculated running. The 10-event championship went to Kurt Weiss, title and record holder, with 7536.70 points. His performances were: 100-meter sprint, 11.3s.; running broad jump, 6.25 meters; 16-pound shotput, 12.55 meters; running high jump, 1.61 meters; 400-meter dash, 50s.; 110-meter hurdles, 16.2s.; discus, 38.63 meters; pole vault, 2.91 meters; javelin, 58.09 meters; 1500-meter run, 4m. 52.9s. The 7000 point mark was also exceeded by the second place winner, Eberle, who did 7057.49. In pole vaulting he achieved 3.485 meters.

The 100-meter relay championship was retained by the record and title holder, the Charlottenburg Sport Club, in 41.7s.; the 400-meter relay championship was won by the Hamburg Sport Club in 3m. 20.5s., as compared with 3m. 21.8s. needed by last year's title holder.

PICK-UPS

HACK WILSON'S performances, both in the field and at bat, have had more than a little to do with the Cubs' position at the top of the National League. He is a very valuable man in the pinch, as is shown by the fact that he has batted in 146 runs for his team, including games of Aug. 26, to place first in the league in that respect. When he hit home run No. 44 against Larry French of the Pirates on Aug. 26, he not only bettered the National League record, but proved to the fans and the baseball world in general that he is going much farther before the season comes to a conclusion. Chuck Klein of the Phillies established a new record last season when he bettered Rogers Hornsby's mark of 40 by one. There is still about a month of play remaining and it is expected that Wilson will not only run his new record up into the 50's, but also come close to Babe Ruth's all-time mark of 60, which he set in 1927.

The Brooklyn Robins travel to the Polo Grounds in New York on Aug. 27, to engage with the Giants in what may be termed as a "Little World Series," to settle the battle for second place in the National League. When the Robins dropped 15 of 20 games on their last western trip, they surrendered second position to the Giants. Since that time the McGraw men have met the Cubs at Wrigley Field in an effort to take the lead from the champions, but without success. It now appears that they must battle for second place and perhaps catch the Cubs in a slump during the final month of play.

The Boston Red Sox have signed Pitcher Murphy, who comes from the Rock Island Club of the Mississippi Valley League. He is a right-handed boxman, standing well over 6 feet and is said to be very promising. He is the leading pitcher in the Mississippi Valley League with 19 victories and 3 defeats, and has the record of having finished every game that he started. The Boston club will acquire his services at the beginning of next season.

As the Red Sox were not scheduled to play on Aug. 26, they took a short trip to St. John, N. B., where they engaged with the semiprofessional team from that city. With Ed Morris and George Smith pitching, the American League team was victorious, 7 to 5.

More Cricket Marks Broken by Hobbs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—J. B. Hobbs, England's master batsman and cricket record breaker, won further laurels during the recent Surrey vs. Middlesex match at the Oval by scoring 40 runs and bringing his total aggregate of runs in first-class cricket to 54,921, thus beating the great W. G. Grace's record of 54,896, compiled between the years 1896 and 1908. Hobbs first appeared for Surrey in 1905, so that, excluding the four years of war, he has accomplished the record feat in the course of 22 English seasons, supplemented by five tours in Australia and by other trips abroad.

He has made two separate hundreds in one match on five occasions, thus equaling the record held by C. B. Fry. He established a record in 1925 by making 16 three-figure scores in one season. In the same year he passed W. G. Grace's aggregate of hundreds in first-class cricket. Also in this season he established a record individual score for either side in the series of Gentlemen vs. Players matches, making 266 not out. He has twice made four hundreds in successive innings.

In all Hobbs has compiled 15 centuries in test matches. He holds the record for the highest number of hundreds against Australia, having made 12 against that country, and also two against South Africa, and one versus the West Indies.

He has taken part in 148 first-wicket partnerships of 100 or more, 99 of these being for his county. In test matches versus Australia he holds the record with Herbert Sutcliffe, having made 11 three-figure stands for the first wicket.

He also jointly holds the highset record for first-wicket stand against Australia and South Africa. Against Australia at Melbourne in 1911-12 he and W. Rhodes put on 323, and against South Africa at Lord's in 1924 he and Sutcliffe made 268 before being separated. His total number of centuries to date is 174.

Hobbs has now robbed Grace of the last of his records and cricket fans all over Britain continue to discuss the question (which can never be satisfactorily answered) "which can be called the greater," taking into consideration the totally different conditions under which the game is played today and in Grace's time.

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PERRY-OLIFF TEAM ADVANCES

Face Tilden and Hunter in Third Round of U. S. Tennis Doubles

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Frederick J. Perry and John S. Oliff of England served notice on the afternoon of Aug. 26 that they must be considered one of the outstanding threats in the United States men's doubles tennis championship tournament, being held on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Bill Tilden and Frank Hunter may stop them in the next round, but there is a real battle in prospect. The Englishmen, top-seeded pair in the foreign list, advanced to the third round at the expense of Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Harris M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3 on one of the grandstand courts.

The victory of Oliff and Perry came in the nature of a surprise since Coen and Coggeshall advanced as far as the semifinal round in this tournament last year, and were runners-up to Bill Tilden and Hunter in the Newport Casino tennis last week. Junior Coen and Coggeshall have come from behind to win in so many matches this year that few expected a straight-set defeat. The middle western pair were seeded sixth in the draw.

Godfree and Lee Lose

The second seeded team in the foreign list, L. A. Godfree and H. G. N. Lee, lost to Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa. and J. Gilbert Hall, New York, 6—3, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3. Mercur and Hall are present United States claycourt champions.

The hardest-worked pair on Aug 26 were Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, both of New York, who were forced to play two five set matches in the first and second rounds. In the first round Wood and Shields were extended by the careful play of Richard Lusch and Keith Werner of California. The score, after nearly three hours of play, was 7—5, 3—6, 9—7, 3—6, 6—3. In the second round the Wood-Shields combination took Edward W. Feibleman of New York and J. Brooks Fenno Jr. of Boston into camp at 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4 .

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., the defending champions, battled with two Harvard University undergraduates, W. Barry Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., and Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., on one of the courts in front of the clubhouse. The first two sets were won easily, but when the third rolled around, the Harvard pair put up a real battle, forcing Lott and Doeg to extra games. The score of the match was 6—2, 6—2, 9—7.

Vines and Gledhill Win

H. Ellsworth Vines and Keith E. Gledhill of California defeated the present champions of the Pacific coast, southern section, Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, also of California, on one of the grandstand courts, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

After 27 games Tilden and Hunter walked off one of the grandstand courts victors over Henry L. Johnson Jr. and Malcolm T. Hill Jr., New England sectional champions. The scores were 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

The other seeded doubles team to come through on Aug. 26 was that of John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Wimbledon champions. They defeated the United States Navy representatives, Lieut. G. W. Smith and Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr., 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Mixed doubles matches got under way Aug. 26. Betty Nuthall of England, recent winner of the United States singles championship, paired with Lott. They started in defense of their title by defeating Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill Jr. of Cambridge, Mass., 6—4, 6—4, on one of the grandstand courts. Mercedes Marlowe, California, and Godfree of England caused a surprise by defeating Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, and Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Richard Lusch and Keith Werner, Los Angeles, 7—5, 3—6, 9—7, 3—6, 6—3.

Second Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Richard T. Murphy Jr., Utica, N. Y., and W. Barry Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., 6—2, 6—2, 9—7.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, Calif., 2—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Frank T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Henry L. Johnson Jr., Waban, Mass., and Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Cambridge, Mass., 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., defeated Lieut. G. W. Smith and Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr., United States Navy, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall, New York, defeated L. A. Godfree and H. G. N. Lee, England, 6—3, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

John S. Oliff and Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Ia., 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, and J. Brooks Fenno Jr., Boston, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, and Richard T. Murphy Jr., Utica, N. Y., 9—7, 6—1.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., and Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Betsy Chace, Providence, R. I., and J. Brooks Fenno Jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Betty Nuthall, England, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Cambridge, Mass., 6—4, 6—4.

Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., and James W. Nuthall, England, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Mercedes Marlowe, California, and L. A. Godfree, England, defeated Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, and Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 6—4, 6—3.

Helen Marlowe and H. Ellsworth Vines, California, defeated Louise Packer and John Richardson, Rockport, 9—11, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round

Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and R. Berkeley Bell, Texas, 6—0, 6—0

Dorothy Workman and Jack Tidball, California, defeated Carolyn Babcock, California, and H. G. Lee, England, 6—2, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Keith E. Gledhill, California, defeated Rosamond Newton, Newton, Mass., and G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, 6—1, 7—5.

VETERANS DOUBLES

First Round

Capt. W. S. Anderson and Irving C. Wright defeated Walter L. Pate and Samuel Hardy, 6—3, 6—4.

S. J. Adams and H. H. Bassford, New York, defeated Dr. C. W. Leuders and Dr. H. H. Lott, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. C. Baggs, New York, defeated A. N. Reggio and John S. Nicholl, Boston, 6—2, 6—0.

Julian Myrick, New York, and John W. Foster, Brookline, defeated Dr. E. B. Wood and Horace Taylor, Brookline, 6—3, 6—2.

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News of FREEMASONRY

MEMBERS of Arundel Lodge, No. 76, of Kennebunkport, Me., are finding new and increasing inspiration in their meetings. They have a continual feast spread before them—not in the usual sense to tempt the palate, but in scenes of beauty that please the eye and carry helpful symbols of ritualistic teaching. These scenes, 12 in number, are blended into one continuous fresco, extending around the four walls of the lodge room from floor to ceiling. Mingled with enjoyment of the paintings is the members' feeling of gratitude to Bro. Louis D. Norton, one of their own members, whose generosity as well as artistic skill made this mural decoration a perpetual source of restful pleasure. The artist has named his work "The Builders," and has drawn his inspiration from Biblical history as well as Masonic ritual. Appropriately he begins with the dawn of creation and the emergence of the world from darkness and chaos into light. Man's progress from cave-dwelling days is also depicted with a generous space, of course, allotted to the masterpiece of King Solomon. The painting of the Temple and its surroundings fills the south wall of the lodge room. To relieve the dazzling white and gold of the celebrated structure, groves and hanging gardens lend a soothing green. In the midst of all, emerging from one of the gateways, comes a brilliant procession escorting King Solomon himself. Oriental colorings and characteristics combine with the general majesty of the scene to make this a picture to hold the attention. Bro. Norton's ingenuity in blending the series of paintings into a continuous story arouses the wonder and admiration of all who have the privilege of viewing and studying the fresco. Portrait painting has had first claim on Bro. Norton's talent hitherto, though he has some murals to his credit. His canvases are familiar to frequenters of exhibitions and he is well represented at the Ogunquit summer art colony's show.

* * *

Among those to be honored with the conferring of the 33d degree at the meeting of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic jurisdiction in Boston on Sept. 16 will be Bro. John S. Fisher, Governor of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Plans are announced for beautifying surroundings and increasing equipment at Pennsylvania Masonic Home at Elizabethtown, involving an expenditure of approximately $1,000,000. The program includes construction of a boulevard circling a plot directly in front of Grand Lodge hall, the main administration building. This plot is to be made into a park. New building units now under construction include a shop to house plumbing and carpentry departments.

* * *

Two of the three Pacific coast states include under their jurisdictions lodges situated at considerable distances. Washington has 11 in Alaska and California mothers eight in the Hawaiian Islands. Writing about the latter for the New Age, Bro. Robert S. Barrett, 33d degree, reports Masonry in a flourishing condition there. The Blue lodges have an enrollment of 1800 "mostly Caucasian, but some Hawaiian and Chinese." Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 dates from 1852 and is now fourth oldest in the California jurisdiction. Other bodies include a Royal Arch chapter, a Commandery, three Lodges of Perfection, three Chapters of Rose Croix, three Councils of Kadosh and a Consistory, a Conclave of the Red Cross of Constantine, Temple of Mystic Shrine and three Chapters of Eastern Star. Scottish Rite membership totals 1046, with six Honorary Inspectors General.

* * *

Queen Anne Lodge No. 242, at Seattle, Wash., is rejoicing in the installation of a beautiful organ. This was presented by Bro. Charles G. Wright, a charter member, as a memorial to his father who also was a member of the fraternity.

* * *

Bethlehem Commandery, No. 45, at Oklahoma City, witnessed an unusual ceremony when the orders of Knighthood were conferred by William L. Sharp, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, K. T., on his own brother, Charles E. Sharp.

* * *

A remarkable record of Masonic service has been marked by Bro. William Ehlers, of Burning Bush Lodge, No. 474, Correctionville, Ia. He began attending Iowa Grand Lodge sessions in 1882 but missed in 1885 and 1886. He has attended 47 annual communications with 44 of them consecutive. He has served as chairman of one committee for 36 years. In 1895 he was Junior Grand Warden and in 1902 Deputy Grand Master.

* * *

Scottish Rite bodies in Alexandria, Va., are preparing a noteworthy observance for their fall reunion. It is expected that the capstone of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial will be laid about the middle of October and that the interior work will be largely completed. Apropos of this important event, the class to receive Scottish Rite degrees Oct. 13 to 16, will be known as the "Capstone class." Prominent Masons from all sections of the country are expected to witness the ceremony attending the laying of the capstone.

* * *

In this connection it is gratifying to note that the Washington Society of Alexandria has adopted a resolution condemning the practice of advertising the George Washington Bicentennial celebration on automobile tire covers. The society, organized more than 100 years ago, has sent its protest to the bicentennial commission, declaring the advertising "beneath the dignity of the man."

* * *

Evidence that the 49 jurisdictions within continental United States are approaching a common standard of requirements for visiting is contained in a recent survey. In all cases visitors may be vouched for. Uniform dues cards are favored in 32 and not favored in 17. A dues card is required in 47 jurisdictions, not required in Washington, optional in Maine. Eleven bar visitors whose dues are unpaid, 37 do not and in one admission is optional. Prior signature on the dues card is required in 15 cases, in 29 it is not required, in five it is optional. It is necessary to pay dues in advance in 37 jurisdictions, not necessary in eight, optional in four. Booklet listing all regular lodges for reference is used in 35 jurisdictions, not used in 14.

PEQUOT JUNIORS INCREASE LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The Pequot Yacht Club junior crew finished fourth in the second and first in the third of the series of races for the United States junior yachting championship title off this port Aug. 26 and increased its lead for the Sears Bowl and championship. The Cohasset Yacht Club won the second race, which was held in the morning, while Pequot won the third which took place in the afternoon. Pequot now heads the standings with 12 points, Cohasset and Eastern Yacht Club being tied for second place with 9 each, while Vineyard Haven Y. C. is fourth with 8 and Stamford Y. C. last with 7.

NEW YORK PRINTERS' NINE WINS

PITTSBURGH (AP)—New York defeated Indianapolis, 25 to 6, in the second round of the International Printers' Baseball League tournament here on Aug. 26. Chicago scored a 22-to-3 victory over Cleveland. Washington, defending champion, defeated St. Paul 15 to 4. Cincinnati overwhelmed Boston 16 to 0, and Pittsburgh won from St. Louis 14 to 9.

PAMPERO WINS FIRST OPEN

WARWICK NECK, R. I. (AP)—Pampero of the Pequot Yacht Club of Southport, Conn., Aug. 26 won the first open race for the Atlantic class yachts which are assembled here for the championships opening Aug. 27. Tigress, Pequot Yacht Club, and Taicoon, Warwick, were second and third respectively.

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SOCIALISTS LAUNCH NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Campaign headquarters for the forthcoming state and city elections were opened here on Aug. 25 by the Socialist Party, with G. August Gerber, director of the Socialist campaign in the mayoralty elections of 1929 and the presidential contest of 1928, in charge.

The party's state ticket will be headed by Louis Waldman. Twice during September and once in October, following the formal nomination, state candidates will tour the State in speaking campaigns. In the party will be Mr. Waldman, Mrs. Charles Roth, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Norman Thomas, Heywood Broun, Jacob Panken and B. C. Vladeck, the latter all congressional candidates, who will unite to push the state ticket.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	28	15	.651
Los Angeles	25	17	.595
San Francisco	25	17	.595
Sacramento	20	23	.465
Missions	20	23	.465
Oakland	20	23	.465
Portland	19	23	.452
Seattle	13	28	.317

RESULTS AUG. 26

San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 4.
Oakland 5, Seattle 3.
Portland 10, Sacramento 4.
Missions 8, Hollywood 3.

ADJOURNED GAMES CONTESTED

LIEGE, Belgium (AP)—Adjourned games only were contested in the International Chess Masters tournament at the Centennial Exposition Aug. 26. Seventh round—Przepiorka, Poland, drew with Pleci, Argentina, in 60 moves. Akiba Rubinstein, Poland, drew with Mir Sultan Khan, India, in 90 moves (a time limit claim by Sultan Khan was disallowed). Fifth Round—Rubinstein, Poland, and Karl Ahues, Germany, adjourned again after 56 moves.

Fashions and Dressmaking

A Bird's-Eye View of Autumn Fashions

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

THE great couturieres have shown their autumn collections, and the closely guarded secrets of the ateliers are secrets no longer. Already the great army of American buyers, laden with models of the frocks and coats which will be worn by American women from Maine to California, have turned their faces homeward and the fashions for feminine apparel for the next six months are settled.

As I look back on the 30 or more collections which I have seen during the past three weeks I can recall no drastic changes in the modes. There is nothing to call forth the protests of women's organizations or of private individuals, such as were provoked a short time ago by the introduction of the longer skirt and the higher waistline. There is nothing that the most conservative of her sex need get the least bit excited about. The new fashions are merely an amplification of those of last spring. Charm and femininity is their keynote. The longer skirt and the higher waist line have been universally accepted and the knee-length "chemise" frock is as assuredly a thing of the past as the hoopskirts of our great-grandmothers.

And since we are speaking of skirt lengths and waist lines, let me say that all prognostications to the contrary, both remain as they were six months ago. Sports skirts are three or four inches below the knee, street frocks 12 to 14 inches from the floor, afternoon frocks show a little more leeway, varying from 10 inches for those for ordinary occasions to nearly ankle-length for those designed for the afternoon. The skirts of the evening gowns no longer (save in a few extreme cases) trail on the floor but they are of two decided lengths, one reaching not quite to the ankle (these for dancing and informal occasions) and the others which barely clear the floor. One never sees frocks with trailing points and rarely with an uneven hem line.

No "Hourglass" Effect

As to the waist line, this remains at its natural position, but without stress. If a belt is worn, it never obtrudes itself, it is usually of the same material as the frock and encircles the waist loosely, it is never drawn in to give the "hourglass" effect. If there is no belt, the bodice is semi-fitted and so cleverly cut that one never thinks of the position of the waist line. The revival of the higher waist line of the Empire period, which was predicted, made its appearance, but only in evening gowns which are designed after the fashion of that picturesque epoch. Captain Molyneux is showing a number of these Empire evening frocks in his altogether charming collection and one is surprised to find that these can be made becoming even to a rather mature figure. Baroness Accurti, whose professional name is "Ardanse," has designed several lovely evening gowns which have this higher waist line and the quaint "drop shoulder" line with full bertha, which goes with this fashion.

The influence of the fashions of 1880's and the 1890's is strongly felt in both the afternoon and evening frocks of several of the great designers, notably Worth and Chanel, who show models with the long, plain, semifitting bodice and a skirt trimmed with full ruffles which are placed straight across the front and brought up to the waistline in a cascade effect at the back.

The Two-Piece Frock

There has been a decided revival, as was predicted, of the two-piece costume for street and morning wear, that is the jumper and skirt, although the former is now known as the "overblouse" to distinguish it from the "tucked-in" blouse of last season. This overblouse is a bit shorter than the "jumper" and is worn with a belt, either of leather or of the material of the blouse. It often has patch pockets at the front, just below the waist line and collars and cuffs of linen or white piqué.

Street frocks are of tweed, jersey-tweed, Scotmayah (the new loosely woven woolen which has been one of the great fabric successes of the season) various woolen crepes, flamingo and crepe marocain.

Afternoon frocks are often of fine woolen materials (Patou, for instance, uses these almost exclusively for his afternoon gowns) of crepe de chine, triple georgette (which is called "crepe bilitis") crepe marocain, flamingo and crepe satin, the latter made up on the dull side. It is a season of dull surface materials.

Lamè, both in the heavy brocaded variety and chiffon lamè has returned to favor for evening gowns and velvet, georgette, satin, taffeta, chiffon, lace (both in the heavy silk and in the finer Chantilly) and tulle are other popular materials.

Very few printed materials are used. There are no more printed velvets, satins or crepe de chines, but plain colors are used in all these materials. The new pure silk Lyons velvet is used almost universally in place of the artificial silk velvet which has been so much used in the past few seasons. Cotton velvet (velveteen) is also used a great deal.

Autumn's Shades

As to colors, someone has said "just off the black for daytime and just off the white for evening," but this is exaggerating a bit. The darker shades, however, are decidedly in favor for daytime costumes. The vogue

This Gray Moire Frock for Early Autumn Wear Is Worn With a Short Dyed Gray Ermine Jacket Featuring the New Sleeves. By Worth.

for black still persists, and there is scarcely one of the great houses that does not feature this for morning, afternoon and evening wear. After black comes brown in various shades, tête-de-nègre, seal, cinnamon and a new shade which Captain Molyneux has christened "sandalwood." Green and red share the honors for third place. Bottle and emerald green are seen in sports and street costumes, and jade, Nile, almond and apple shades are popular for evening. Patou has a new green which is very much the color of the bright green moss that one sees on old stone walls, which he is using for every type of costume. Garnet and a real Harvard crimson are the favorite shades of red, and these are both used for both day and evening costumes. The bright lacquer and geranium reds are still used for evening frocks, especially in lace. Navy and midnight blue are seen in several of the collections—notably Chanel and Paul Poiret—but they are utterly ignored by the majority of the designers. Beige is seldom seen, except in tweeds, but Patou has a new shade which he calls "astrakhan beige," which he is using for daytime coats and frocks. Gray is used in the light pearl shade for evening, but seldom for the daytime costume. The very palest shades of pink, blue, green and yellow, really "just off the white," are used for evening frocks.

Short Fur Jackets

This season sees the return of the short fur jacket in beaver, seal, caracul, breitschwanz, Persian lamb and shaven goat and pony. Persian lamb, by the by, has been resurrected after several years, and is used this season not only for jackets and coats, but for the trimming of cloth and velvet suits.

Muffs of fur and of cloth trimmed with fur are another revival, and are shown with the street costume in all the great dressmaking houses. They are of different sizes, from the tiny little Victorian one which only holds the tips of the fingers to large melon-shaped ones which reach well above the wrist.

A great deal of fur trimming is used on street jackets and coats, many of which have a band of fur all around the edges. The furs of the season are beaver, astrakhan, seal, ermine, caracul, fox, and mink, beaver and astrakhan being the leaders. A great deal of ermine is used at the necks and wrists of street frocks as well as on outer garments.

Patou is showing any number of fur capes, some in the round, old-fashioned shape, reaching just below the waist and some in a triangular form with a point over one arm and tied in a bowknot of the fur on the opposite shoulder. Mlle. Chanel also sponsors the round fur cape. Little flat scarfs of ermine, beaver and astrakan are supplanting the fox scarf worn with the tailored suit.

Wide World

NEW AUTUMN HATS FOLLOW "SET-BACK" ARCHITECTURE

Left—"Mouchette" Felt Printed in Tiny Dots on One Side and Plain on the Other Is Used by Patou for This Youthful Hat. Center—Chocolate Brown Soleil Is Used for This Bicorne Type Hat. Right—Little Dinner Bonnet of Black Velvet, Shirred From a Center Line to Simulate Parted Hair, the Double Ruche at the Neckline Giving the Effect of Curls. From Marcelle Lely.

Choosing Office Wardrobes

VI—The Glass of Fashion

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE winter outer garment, if it needs renewing this season, is a matter of early consideration to the business girl; her appearance is largely dependent on it and it is also an important charge on her dress budget. The fashion mirror is already reflecting what will be worn during the coming months in color and style.

The color chart, as quoted by leading garment houses and emphasized in the new fabrics, indicates much use of black and dark blue shades for the autumn; the winter will show the preponderance of brown shades, including reddish brown.

The formal winter coat will be on princess lines, that is, more or less shaped at the waist. An imported model that is being largely reproduced shows the silhouette of the fitted, double-breasted outer coat that men have used for formal occasions. This model is beltless, closes with four buttons, and defines the close waist line.

It was originally made of a heavy black-and-gray woolen with gray nubbles on the surface. It had narrow fabric revers, a flat collar of black velvet and mottled gray bone buttons. It is being successfully copied in both dark red and navy blue.

While there are many variations of this silhouette, the waist line is invariably at the normal. Otherwise, coats do not always hug the figure. Many models belted at the waist show a little bagginess above the belt. Many of the slim, slightly fitted coast flare only on the lower skirt part.

Therefore, to the eyes of the layman, the straight line has not disappeared from the informal day and sports coat. A straight, double-breasted coat of last year can conform to the new outline by the addition of a leather belt at any easy waistline and the releasing of the skirt closings.

Informal coats come with both raglan and kimono sleeves. With the latter, a nice sleeve finish is triple, turn-up cuffs. That useful and convenient feature, patch or set-in side pockets, frequently appears. Some coats of this type show a fabric belt and set-in sleeves. There is much use of stitching, and buttons are conspicuous.

Coats logically grow shorter as skirts become longer, otherwise their weight would be cumbersome. Paris is sending evening coats knee-length in front with a long back dip. Velvet afternoon outer garments, to be worn with formal, long afternoon dresses, are about knee-length, with a slight drop behind or on one side, and often bordered with fox.

Interesting as these novelties are, they do not concern the utility day coat to be worn with the dress with even hemline 14 inches from the floor—the standard length as previously reported.

If a new heavy coat can be omitted this year from the dress budget, it is an opportune moment to invest in a winter suit. In the early winter fashion displays are handsome examples of tailored suits with the coat cut three to five inches shorter than the dress skirt. Some are fur-trimmed, but equally smart are stitched and button-trimmed ensembles made of rough wool fabrics in the brown shades.

Hats Still Have Brims

The usually accepted idea that brimmed hats go out with the winter and the advent of high fur collars, may not be entirely true this season. A marked characteristic of the new hat models is the shallow crown which allows the brim to stand well out from the head, even in the back. Like all types of winter hats, this one shows some part of the forehead.

There is a return of the cloche shape, which is extremely smart and practical for business use. This is cut in front well above the eyebrows.

Many hats have a double, or folded-back brim. Some millinery houses are featuring the cushion brim which makes a most becoming roll about the face and looks its best in soft velvet. While there are no present indications of the skull cap, the beret crown is being modified for winter use. There is a discreet use of trimmings to be noted on brimmed hats, such as rather flat feather ornaments.

Fabric Accessories Persist

We shall undoubtedly see the kid street glove in active use, both in black and the practical brown pull-over. Fortunately, the latter is made of thick leather and under the wear and tear which a business woman gives her gloves, its well-wearing qualities offset its price. There is also a new edition of the fabric glove, simulating a kid surface, with smart inserts of two shades on the wrist part.

Fabric accessories have by no means disappeared with the summer. Some of the imported tweed suits have matching hats of the new beret or cloche shape. Smart New York houses are showing winter bag-and-hat sets of wool materials.

Shoe manufacturers are counting on a return of interest in black shoes for daytime, especially in the low oxfords. Some of the new models are smart with combinations of dull and highly finished leather or with strappings of patent leather. One well-known house presents a black oxford with a tiny bow ornament and edge of fancy kid. The oxford model is smarter for office wear than the high-heeled pump.

The much published interest in silk hosiery with a dull sheen, continues. A careful market survey of stocking sales the last six months shows growing "consumers' acceptance" of the dull surface. Several manufacturers interested in this report predict a return to town use of a fine, well-made lisle stocking, so closely does the lisle approach the dull-surfaced silk. This innovation may give relief to the stocking allotment in the budget.

According to the winter hosiery color card, the "nude" tones are losing place in favor of brown shades running from light to nut-brown. There is some gunmetal and a new dark gray that accords nicely with both black and dark blue. On the whole, as days grow shorter we can count on stockings growing darker.

All in all, the fashions, in several directions, lean toward lines and colors which are impressive and dignified in an office. It is, however, essential this year to choose styles strictly in relation to their appropriateness for the given occasion. To dress at one's desk as one would for an afternoon reception or tea, is certainly not smart. It is a much less refined adjustment to conflicting functions than is the wearing of a business frock to a reception. Simplicity may be at times uninteresting, but it is always in good taste.

[This completes the series of six articles on office dress. These articles have appeared on consecutive Wednesdays.]

College Dictums—1930-31

New York

AMERICAN acceptance and modification of Paris models this season show no inclination toward the futile effort to confine the freedom of college customs in dress.

There are some reservations, naturally. Fashions can go only so far in one direction, and when the "negligée" style reaches logical limitations, customs must change. Youth will be a little more carefully, more tidily dressed during the coming months.

The college girl will certainly approve of the new wool materials that furnish the starting point for campus outfits. Tweeds are both light and warm and in a variety of patterns feature the popular brown and red-dish-brown shades. A smart blouse with a tweed suit is of wool-crêpe or georgette decorated with hand-emboidered scallops.

For the comfortable cardigan suit, which, despite prophesies, bids fair to retain its popularity on the campus, there are new jersey weaves showing blues in navy and the brighter admiral, also in garnet and plum shades. One jersey novelty has a surface as smooth as broadcloth, with a fancy undersurface which is used as trimming. With a jersey suit the tuck-in blouse is often of a second material. Tweed suits frequently show a jacket and skirt of different patterns, a mode which the college girl is likely to consider favorably. Velveteen jackets with tweed skirts and blouses of coarse wool lace are expected to gain college popularity.

Classroom Styles

Flannel suitings and herringbone cloths make tailored classroom costumes to be worn with some version of the white shirt waist or with sports blouses of silk in a color off white. According to Paris the fashionable fall color is green, and oyster-green is perhaps the newest blouse color.

All skirts have some flare and hip fullness is confined to narrow plaits. The campus skirt length will be about five inches below the knees, the fullness giving an appearance of increased length over the straight skirt of former use. Jackets have comfortable pockets; many are belted and some slightly curved at the waistline.

For winter wear the college girl likes to don a separate coat over a one-piece frock, which is the favorite model for classroom use. Some of the new models in long winter coats look rather like dresses, for they are fitted at the waist and have cross-over fronts. However, it is probable that both town and country campuses will show their preference for the belted, almost straight model. Among the importations is a short coat made of sports fur, which may appropriately be worn with any one-piece frock or practical skirt.

For daytime, the college girl will want a hat which does not have to be draped with care in front of a mirror. The beret will retain its popularity as will the cloche, which show interesting modifications. The new sailor with even brim and worn back on the head is likely to have a certain vogue.

Informal dance dresses, so important to college girls, popular among collegiates, will often be fashioned of figured ciré laces and net, trimmed with many rows of narrow velvet ribbon. They will have long close sleeves or those of a moderate bell-shape, half covering the forearm, or a short sleeve above the elbow. The promised elbow sleeve is still in the tentative state.

Formal Wear

The models for formal evening frocks show a compromise between the straight Greek robe and the bouffant ingenue type, consisting of princess silhouette with a circular skirt half-covered by a peplum that starts below the close hipline. This is a change from the waist-attached peplums one has been seeing. The bouffant skirt is used for the lovely flowered taffetas, but a single deep flounce has replaced the many ruffles of the summer, and the hipline is generally close.

It is the custom to buy dancing slippers in white and have them dyed to correspond with the frock. There is, however, this season an increasing movement in black footwear, because black frocks will be worn even by young women. In black opera pumps dull kidskin and suède are featured, with lizard or gun-metal trimming. An attractive shoe novelty is of fabric strapped with leather. The fabric is so treated that in the hand it seems as strong as the usual shoe materials, while on the foot it is rather softer. These fabric shoes come in appropriate designs for both evening and street use.

When the afternoon outing is too important for the campus costume, a velvet dress or suit will be popular. The skirts of these should flare to about 11 inches from the floor. In thinner materials the dressy afternoon frock may extend to the ankles, but the even hemline will dominate.

The types of dresses which undoubtedly interest most the college student, are her classroom clothes and her informal dance frocks. Of these she likes to have a comfortable variety, even though she must limit the number of her afternoon and formal evening frocks.

Colors in Stones

JADE, green, amber, topaz, and carnelian are heralded as fashion favorites in costume jewelry this autumn—inevitable in a season when the various shades of brown, and dark green will rank foremost among the colors seen in fashionable places. While there is a tendency this season to use the genuine stones, there are some beautiful and inexpensive simulations obtainable which lend the desired color accent to the ensemble.

Jade is a smart successor to turquoise, which was seen frequently on sun-tanned complexions this summer. Patou combines it with black onyx in a triple-stranded necklace, terminating in a single strand in the back, and held with rhinestone ornaments on each side.

White continues fashionable for evening, and a necklace or pendant of jade may be the only adornment and one of unaffected loveliness worn with a simple white canton gown of Grecian lines.

Though autumn will sponsor various jewels in green tones, jade seems to enjoy the greatest range, for it can be tastefully worn with green gowns, and with brown, rust and black. Much of it will doubtless be synthetic, but fortunate is she who owns a piece that has come, perhaps, from a colorful bazar that lines the crowded streets of some Chinese seaport.

Green amber is another smart entrant to the large selection new jewelry affords, and it is of special interest because it has been so little seen in the past. It is darkly translucent with delicate amber high lights, and is often shown in solid beads, strung together with rondelles in choker lengths.

Chrysoprase is a third stone marked for favoritism in necklaces, ring mountings and brooches, and is especially adapted to the pieces that may be worn with simply tailored frocks. It shades to an apple-green, and is appealing because of its wax-like finish.

The golden brown of amber, and the sparkling clear-toned topaz, while more limited in use than the green stones, are particularly inviting with the brown costume. Carnelian, a red-dish brown opaque stone, is effective with the rust browns, and lends itself to tailored jewelry with good effect, while topaz and amber seem best fitted for lighter and more feminine pieces.

Formality After Labor Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE extremely hot weather in most parts of the United States during the summer months is probably reason, and perhaps excuse, for the prevalent "negligée" type of dressing often seen. Labor Day has come to define a certain division between play- and work-time, one expression of which is more formal day attire.

Reliable autumn fashions already reveal valuable suggestions for dresses to be worn without a wrap, at the moment, and which may be utilized later under the fall or winter coat.

An interesting item in the new collections is the two-piece dress composed of an "extra skirt." This phraseology will bring to many memories the dress period when every wardrobe contained a black skirt to be worn with different tops. The two-piece models are quite as utilitarian in their scope as was the old fashion of the 1890's.

A Utilitarian Fashion Revived

The skirt is generally of black satin, although occasionally of velvet or some weave in wool. The blouse, the new version of the over-blouse, comes in a wide range of fabrics that include the new metal-cloths, the fashionable chiffon banded with cloth, and the present-day silks printed in small dark designs. Some of these new versions of the dress top are too decorative for street use; others in the quiet prints, with proper accessories, make a utilitarian autumn dress. And, although the model-makers do not push the practical side of this combination, there is no good reason why one black skirt should not serve with two or more blouses.

Another revival is the half-long tunic top, belted at the waistline and often of a material differing from that used in the skirt. What is now called the butterfly sleeve has a straight line from shoulder to wrist on the outside of the arm, and is from elbow around to waist a part of the blouse fullness, giving the impression of a close sleeve from elbow to wrist. A tunic with these sleeves is presented in a mixed brown that contains some gold threads, and is worn with a skirt of brown velveteen. There is a brown leather belt and row of brown bone buttons on the outside of the arm from neckline to wrist.

Novelty Style Points

For one-piece gowns there are heavy silks simulating patterns and weaves of such wool materials as tweeds, fancy jerseys and herring-bone mixtures. According to the American silk manufacturers, women with any variety of wardrobe will not confine themselves to plain fabrics. These new mixtures at a distance have the sobriety of a plain material, with the added advantage of style and inherent decorativeness. It may be interesting to add that some of the handsomest of these "silks" are entirely made of rayon, which, of course, is not silk at all. According to the manufacturers, colors in synthetic textiles are particularly beautiful. In gowns of this sort, bolero effects are prominent, and also long sleeves with some fullness below the elbow. The natural waistline is universal.

A herringbone silk material in a smart mixture of gray and black shows the bolero theme on the back and sides only, the front parts disappearing under the belt. The bolero edge is scalloped, and piped with black velvet. On the skirt the customary flare is achieved by a shaped ruffle, scalloped and velvet-bound. A nice lingerie touch is a small lace yoke and undersleeves, disappearing under a puff from the elbows halfway to the wrist.

In an important model by J. Suzanne Talbot, there are two significant features, a neck scarf fastened on one side by means of passing one end through an embroidery hole; and an irregular skirt hem. The latter feature is formed by skirt panels cut on a bias, and overlapping in shallow points. It is quite possible that this type of irregular hemline will be seen on some day dresses after Labor Day, in spite of the dictum that the majority of autumn day-gowns will be even and of calf-length.

The Magpie Mode

Both the Paris and the London fashion recorders for The Monitor have recently emphasized the large number of black-and-white costumes worn in these capitals. Contrary to the foreign custom, American women—perhaps for 'climatic reasons'—neglected the "magpie" combination in August, but it is counted on here for smart autumn use. Among the new New York collections may be cited the following two examples of black and white:

A one-piece gown in black crêpe has a loose bolero back that shows a white satin lining. A close hip-yoke finishes in front at the waistline with a knot and two short ends. A long close sleeve is cut at the elbows on the outside of the arm, to show a bit of white satin, and the neckline finishes with a turn-over collar of white lace, bordered with satin.

The second gown has a loose, short open bolero and a skirt of a black woolen shot with silk threads. The raglan sleeves of the jacket swell below the elbow and end some four inches above the wrist. This is worn with a black-and-white leather belt and tuck-in blouse, with jabot collar and long sleeves of black-and-white printed chiffon.

To complete the after-Labor Day costumé, there are fur cravats of thin pelts, tying with one knot under the chin, and many silk scarves of the cravat order. The carelessly thrown-around scarf is now relegated to sport wear.

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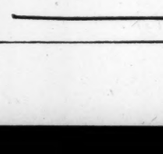

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THE HOME FORUM

The Things That Have No Price

LET it not be thought that things which are free to all make no demands upon those who would enjoy them. Unless it be a contradiction in terms, there is nothing so exacting as that which takes no toll in the shape of coin of the realm. However inadequate the fee, there is a certain smug satisfaction in having paid it, an awareness of meeting on slightly more equal ground whatever one has steered towards. Indeed, one needs to beware at exclusive seasons—on half-crown days, for instance—of an elusive air of patronage that breathes abroad, guileless in its fanning sweetness as any zephyr of spring, but as inimical to budding appreciation as an east wind to the song of the chiff-chaff.

But we are little concerned with such high and far-off things who still preserve, along with a card of hockey fixtures and an illicit snapshot of the College Principal, our student's ticket, that opened doors of museum and gallery more smoothly than ever Ali Baba wot of, when "Open, Sesame," first fell on his startled ears.

There is grace in being a guest, withal great discipline, and well they know it—those dark painted faces that look out from glowing canvas and pictured wall at an unending procession of callers, some of whom stay but a moment, some of whom, like old acquaintances, linger on until the lights are lit and the dressing bell—no! the closing bell—puts an end to the delightful hour. Free days at Academy and Tate are always the most interesting of the week. A spirit of comradeship is abroad; something generous and fine passes between host and guest; some curious brief friendship links warmly every adventurer essaying the steps and the quiet corridors. Only on such days as these does the sunshine fall so exquisitely across the Turners; only on such days does the soft sound of silk breathe on the air as John's Suggia settles her 'cello against her knee; only on such days does Van Gogh's chair cast such a dim cool shadow, and Bate's little Pandora stoop with such elfin grace above her carven box.

The British Museum holds such hours as these. Here Socrates looks from the deep good eyes that irradiate his grotesque head at the little band that pours so ardently upon the model of the Acropolis, or envisions the Parthenon frieze high up once more under the cerulean skies of Greece. Here, under their sheltering glass, are signatures to which we turn as to a friend's letter. How often have we stopped before the mighty scrawl, Fras Drake, and felt upon the London air the salt of the open sea? How often at a certain small book have we paid tribute to that gallant little company of the frozen South—Scott and his peers. "Their name liveth for evermore," quoted one of a party of strangers, come together casually before this record, and for a moment or two the world stood still, and time and space were not. These things are only the result of long and leisured intimacy, the intimacy which brings us, purse empty maybe, heart open certainly, for odd hours and minutes out of the press of the day, to the places where beauty and inspiration abide, as sure of welcome as in some house long known and loved.

There are countless galleries, unnumbered libraries, up and down the land, where the doors stand open to all who come; long rows of familiar bindings about which the hands hover as over the hands of a friend. At a moment's prompting, out of a market day perhaps, we have slipped through the easy doors that shut out rain and fog and shopping lists alike, and made us one with the thought of beauty and the voice of wisdom before which the centuries cease and are not.

Not until one settles down and deliberately takes stock is it fully realized what wealth of interests is freely poured out about our way in even the smallest town—what music and lectures and laughter and good service are free to us as the very air itself. The air! What of the out-of-doors, which has no price? Exquisite Gothic lines soar upward through the frosty air, the cathedral spires crowned with a crown of stars. Solid and enduring, the Norman fastnesses loom through the mist and sleet. Half-timbered houses lean toward the street, the shadows of pigeons lying blue on the hot white walls.

Over the eastern hills the crescent of the infant moon is hung out against the warmer west. There is no brow but the night wind will fan it; there are no feet but the deep gray dews will lave and rest them. Set but the humblest casement toward the rising sun and the world is golden. There is no partiality in the great skies. Across them the sun marks out his path, the planets wheel, the constellations swell the endless harmony of the unbounded spaces. And these things have no price!

The thrush on his quicken bough sings of spring to every passer-by, the little green hands of the leaves catch at every head that bends beneath them. Pollen is faint and sweet upon the air, the scent of rose and clover, the breath of hay, breathes at noontide and night; the wind in the beeches sings unceasingly with a voice that never grows old. Not as a "fee'd post" will the nightingale pour out his liquid gold, but the coolest glades, the little friendly copses, listen enchanted the night through. Rain on a city river, rain on a park pond, makes the same sweet sound as rain on a country stream. Dusk falls with tender grace between long streets where grape-hued shadows gather, what time the twilight comes upon the dreaming hills. All the myriad lovelinesses of the out-of-doors wait but the lifted eye, the ear tuned for a moment to fair sounds, the heart set free, even for an instant, from overmuch diligence. There is apple bloom in April, street lamps in flower above wet pavements, the amethystine gloom of November mists at the shut of day,—and these things have no price.

There are other things, too, before which the Royal Mint itself were impotent as last year's nests. There is honor and courtesy, swift helpfulness and kind voices. To count up one day's wealth in these alone is to be rich beyond the dreams of avarice. There was that friendly hand held out, that quick smile where we had not looked for smiles, that sudden patience before which we stood abashed. There was all the good upbuilding by which we went girded and shod about our business, the laughter in whose warmth the last chill of our depression ceased to be. There was that look of trust in canine eyes as we bent over the litter of new puppies; the little soft purr as the family kitten thrust her head under the newspaper we upheld and burrowed silkily under our very chins. There were the small marks of bird's feet in the doorsill snow. And these things have no price.

Yet they make their demands. Freely as they are given, so freely are they to be received. There must be no reservations, no little secret meannesses, if we are to stand unbowed under the stars; but freedom from all that is not beautiful, immunity from all that is not true. Only to the heart, empty of all unlike themselves, may the things that have no price be poured out without measure. In vain the great winds shout at shuttered windows, in vain the little feet of the rain run up and down at heedless doors, in vain the sunlight plays about drawn curtains! As open as the out-of-doors itself, so open must we set the walls of our heart. To every good invitation that beckons us, from whatever hand, we must be mentally free to give as swift and fair response.

D. T.

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Notes of Evening

At sundown, a calmness brooded over the ranch. The sun-bleached house, its barn, its sheds, corrals, chicken coops and fences, all were illuminated by rays of a very red sun. The fields, the pastures, the surrounding foothills, and the great sagebrush plain, took on a strange beauty unlike that prevailing at any other hour.

The threshing machine, which had chugged and panted from blue early morning, now stood abandoned in a field of golden grain. Dusty harvesters, singly or in noisy groups, withdrew to the shelter of a giant cottonwood. The smoke from the cookhouse chimney ascended in an opal cloud; now pink from the sun, now mounting almost to crimson, now opaling against the azure sky.

A procession of contented Guernseys and fawn-colored Jerseys moved slowly up the tree-bordered lane to the milking shed. Through the still air there came the tinkle of cowbells and the short, staccato bark of a dog. From the recess of the barn issued the bawling of unweaned calves and the nickering of a young colt. Flutterings and cluckings from the chicken coops, an occasional shrill crow from the old Plymouth Rock rooster, sounded among the scattered buildings and were echoed from the distant hills.

Long, lilac-tinted shadows lengthened across the ranch. The blue hollows in the hills and high canyons deepened from dusky purple to black. The Rockies, which formed a long chain to westward, changed their steel-blue remoteness for the more friendly tints of rose, amber and pink. The leaves of the cottonwoods whispered and fluttered in the breeze, bits of gold trembling on pale gray branches. Tangled beds, where drying marigolds and blue bachelor buttons were displaying fuzz-topped seeds, rattled drily. Hollyhocks bowed tall heads above the paths, tilted to catch each last sun ray.

A wind compassed the yard, the fields, the pastures. The yellow grain rippled and swayed in long recurrent waves; the gray-green sagebrush flowed in soft colors of the evening. Here and there appeared areas of smoke-gray, lavender, lilac, amethyst, pale green. One thought instinctively of the sea as the landscape appeared to throb with the gentle lights and shadows.

A flock of plover flew southward toward the marshy meadow. Their crescent-shaped ranks were so close to earth that their tremulous piping could be easily heard by those below. The half-light on breasts and underwings transformed them into silvery birds floating in space.

Night herons, too, darted across the red tinge of the after-glow—swift silhouettes, unnoticed and inconspicuous save for the discordant notes which broke in abruptly upon the evening quiet.

Wild Indigo—A Weed

If it lived in a garden,
Beneath a stately tree,
Where people go to look
At lovely flowers,
They would exclaim—Oh! see
That dainty golden plant.
What can it be?

Wee butterflies, all folded
In yellow, tip each spray;
Along the stem, fine leaves
Are strung, like beads,
In zigzag disarray—
While in the summer breeze
They sway—and sway.

If it grew in a garden
They would save every seed;
But here, beside the road,
With meadowsweet
And brakes, they seldom heed.
Just turn their heads and say,
Only a weed.

To those who know its value
No beauty is despised;
The mission of a plant
Or wayside flower
To bless, is recognized.
With them, wild indigo
Is highly prized.

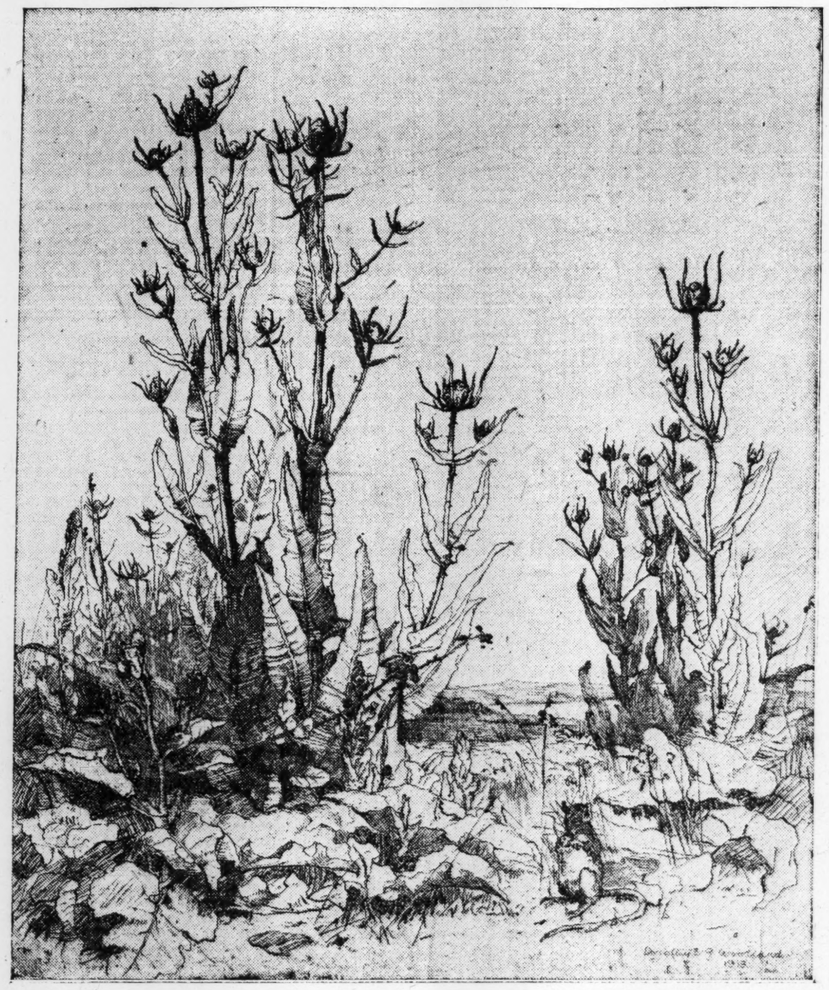
WYNN URQUHART.

A Picnic Spot

THIS charming little print deserved a prettier and more poetic title than the one the artist has bestowed upon it.

The scene is daintily and deftly handled by Miss Woollard, both as regards the subtle and sensitive design and the actual work of the needle on the copper. The teazles stand out in decorative freedom against what one instinctively feels is a clear summer sky. The ground is covered with a profusion of other weeds and in the center is a vista opening onto field and lake and hill. This is a perfect miniature landscape, such as may sometimes be seen in a Japanese artist's print.

And amidst these inviting surroundings a picnic, also in miniature, is progressing. A field mouse has found a titbit which she is enjoying to the full, confident that no rude intrusion will disturb her al fresco meal. The only sound heard is the faint and distant piping of Peter Pan's flute.



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Teazles. From an Etching by Miss Dorothy Woollard

Thinking of Ships

Then come so many ships that I could fill
Three docks with their fair hulls remembered still,
Each with her special memory's special grace,
Riding the sea, making the waves give place
To delicate high beauty; man's best strength,
Noble in every line in all their length.
Ailsa, Genista, ships, with long jibbooms,
The Wanderer with great beauty and strange dooms.
Liverpool (mightiest then), superb, sublime,
The California huge, as slow as time.
The Copley swift, the perfect J. T. North,
The loveliest barque my city has sent forth,
Dainty John Lockett well remembered yet,
The splendid Argus with her skysail set,
Stalwart Drumcliff, white-blocked, majestic Sierras,
Divine bright ships, the water's standard-bearers;
Melpomene, Euphrosyne, and their sweet
Sea-troubling sisters of the Fernie fleet; . . .
Centurion passed in Rio, Glaucus spoken,
Aladdin burnt, the Bidston water-broken,
Yola, in whom my friend sailed, Dawpool trim,
Fierce-bowed Egeria plunging to the swim,
Stanmore wide-sterned, sweet Cupica, tall Bard,
Queen in all harbors with her moon-sail yard.
Though I tell many, there must still be others,
McVickar Marshall's ships and Fernie Brother's,
Lochs, Counties, Shires, Drums, the countless lines
Whose house-flags all were once familiar signs
At high main-trucks on Mersey's windy ways
When sunlight made the wind-white water blaze.
Their names bring back old mornings, when the docks
Shone with their house-flags and their painted blocks,
Their raking masts below the Custom House
And all the marvellous beauty of their bows.

—JOHN MASEFIELD, in "The Story of the Round House."

"Them Little Rocksies"

"It was them little rocksies that pleased me most of all," said the amateur gardener from the cottage at the foot of the hill. "The great rose tents was beautiful, and so was the lupin show,—but them little rocksies,—" A reminiscent smile put something strangely boyish and wondering into the gnarled and weatherbeaten old face.

There had been a flower show in the town, and on this, the morning after, the amateur gardener stayed for a gossip at the lane's end. Beyond a small wooden gate, set in a tangle of dogrose hedge, bloomed his own lupins and columbines and great red poppies flanked by snowy guards of Mrs. Simpkins, pungent and spicy on the summer air. The gossips leaned contemplative elbows on the gate, exchanging a long and solemn regard with the thrush, who suspended his ecstatic survey of the strawberry bed, to take the measure of these intruding humans. "Go on, ye fat monkey," bade the speaker. "Them berries are n'sweeter than yer singing be."

The thrush munched—a tremulous throbbing in the small throat, a payment beyond price for his scented breakfast.

"Mind ye," continued the giver of the feast, "I ain't saying that the roses weren't grand. It was all a man could do to get a-past them. There was a stand of yaller ones that I bumbled round like I was a bee. An' the lupins! Thirteen kinds in one corner there were, and all so tall as a man. Like candles they were, or torches, or summat that-a-way. Does a man good to have growed flowers like that in his garden.

"But them little rocksies—they were a pretty sight. There were buttercups no bigger than shoe buttons, and little wee pansy things, and a kind of rose so little as a primmy be. An' the saxifrages! It was the prettiest sight to see 'em all frilled and nodding their heads, like as they was wings of summat fluttered down to look on a bit. See now, Miss Lambie," he persisted, "this a-here was the pattern of the best rock garden in the show—an' all so little as it might be a toy."

And down on his knees went the amateur gardener, drawing with a potent finger in the dust between the ragged robins and campians in the hedgerows. The thrush had left his strawberries, and, balanced precariously on a dogrose bramble, leaned over to follow that slow finger.

There in the white road the rock garden bloomed again. An oval pool, cool and deep under lilies asleep on its bosom, lay between flagged paths that led by mossed banks where saxifrages waved, forest high, and creeping Jenny laid yellow hands on minute boulders. Here were jungles of dwarf heathers, glades of little hyacinths and irises, here was the small rose that opened its eyes to the eye of the sun.

"Yes," said the amateur gardener again, as he started ruminatively for the bottom of the hill. "Yes! them rocksies were the prettiest things as ever I saw."

And behind him the thrush hopped down and surveyed the pattern in the dust, head a little aside.

Turner and Rural England

One obvious reason for the long neglect of Turner lies in the fact that his genius does not seem to be truly English. Turner's landscape, even when it presents familiar scenes, does not show them in the familiar light. Neither the artist nor the intelligent layman is satisfied. He gives us glorious visions; we admit the glory—but we miss something which we deem essential. I doubt whether Turner tasted rural England; I doubt whether the spirit of English poetry was in him; I doubt whether the essential significance of the common things which we call beautiful was revealed to his soul. Such doubt does not affect his greatness as a poet in colour and in form, but I suspect that it has always been the cause why England could not love him. If any man . . . confessed to me that he preferred Birket Foster, I should smile—but I should understand.—GEORGE GISSING, in "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft."

Gud er stedse nærværende

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DET berettes i Bibelen at Job i sin dype fortvilelse ropte: "O, at jeg vidste at finde ham!" Ned igjennem tidene er dette rop blitt gjentatt av dem som søkte efter Sannhetens lys, det lys som de håpet vilde bringe klarhet i den menneskelige tilværelses gåte, og forklare årsaken til de bekymringer og lidelser som undertiden synes å være uadskillelige fra den.

Christian Science, Guds åpenbaring av Sannhet for denne tidsalder, besvarer Jobs rop med den trøstende og tilfredsstillende forsikring at Gud er å finne her, på selve det sted hvor den søkende befinner sig i det øieblikk han ber; og den viser at all disharmoni, enten det er synd, sykdom, fattigdom eller sorg, kun er en virkning av dødelig uvitenhet om Guds allnærværelse.

På side 471 i Christian Science lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, har Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grunnleggeren av Christian Science, skrevet: "Gud er uendelig, derfor stedse nærværende, og der finnes ikke nogen annen makt eller noget annet nærvær." Til tross for alt materielt vidnesbyrd som peker i motsatt retning, til tross for nødstillstander som synes å være fremherskende i verden i våre dager, blir der gitt avgjørende bevis på den nettop fremsatte kjensgjerning i tusener av menns og kvinners befrielse fra disharmoni; i sin ytterste nød har de strakt sig ut efter Gud og har funnet Ham gjennem Christian Science lære.

Ifølge den Hellige Skrift er det atter og atter blitt bevist at de materielle sansers vidnesbyrd er falsk. Da Goliat fra Gat utfordret Israels slagordener, og sa at de skulde sende en mann til å kjempe med ham, var det vidnesbyrd som de materielle sanser så, en kjempe som ingen vebnet soldat kunde håpe å beseire. Men David, som var mektig i sin tillit til Guds stedsenærvær og all-makt, nektet å godta dette vidnesbyrd som sant; og det viste sig at selvgodhet, stolthet og dyrisk mot som var personifisert i Goliat, ikke hadde noget grunnlag; for de falt til jorden overfor intelligent tro på Sannhetens mektige virkelighet som David gav uttrykk for. Videre, da Elisas tjener en morgen stod op og fant at fienden hadde omringet ham og hans herre, godtok han som sant den materielle sanses falske vidnesbyrd; men da hans forståelse, som svar på hans herres bønn, blev oplyst, så han den sannhet—som i dette tilfelle blev symbolisert ved gloende hester og vogner—at Guds makt er i virksomhet til alle tider.

Der kunde berettes om mange sådanne eksempler ned igjennem tidene til Kristi Jesu tid, da de materielle sansers vidnesbyrd erklærte at Jairus' datter var død. Kristus Jesus forstod imidlertid Guds stedse-nærvær, at Han er det eneste evige Liv, i hvilket "vi lever og rører os og er til"; og som et resultat av hans forståelse stod barnet op.

På samme måte sier materiell sans i våre dager at mennesket er sykt, fryktsomt, ondt, fattig. Det blir imidlertid bevist at dette vidnesbyrd er falsk; for Christian Science viser hen til den skapelsesberetning som finnes i første kapitel av første Mosebok, hvor vi leser at Gud skapte mennesket i Sin egen lignelse, og erklærte at Hans skapelse er god. Gud, som til en og samme tid er sig hele sin skapelse bevisst, fyller alt rum; og allestedsnærværelse kan ikke være noget mindre enn uendelig Sinn, som i all evighet er sig det åndelige menneske og universet bevisst. Da det således er blitt avgjørende bevist at Gud virkelig er overalt og utgjør all makt, følger derav at der ikke er noget rum igjen som det onde kan fylle, og at der ikke er nogen virkelig makt som strider mot det gode.

Materiell sans, det falske vidne som vidner om Guds formodede fravær eller det ondes formentlige nærvær, tilhører ikke mennesket, Guds åndelige idé. Det virkelige menneske besidder åndelig sans, ved hjelp av hvilken det forstår Gud og sin egen enhet med det uendelige Sinn. Derfor behøver ikke en som søker å erkjenne Guds nærvær, å bukke under for en formodet makt som strider mot Gud, det gode, og som manifesterer sig i synd, sykdom og disharmoni. Han behøver kun å motsette sig og gi slipp på dette falske begrep og erstatte det med det sanne begrep om Gud som det stedse nærværende gode og om mennesket som åndelig.

Denne bevissthetstilstand vinnes ikke på et øieblikk; men et menneske kan visselig nå frem til den ved rolig og tillitsfullt å holde fast ved tilværelsens sanne kjensgjerninger, som han lærer dem i Bibelen og Christian Science lærebok, og ved å nekte å godta og gi rum for det motsatte materielle vidnesbyrd. Likesom en der flytter fra en utiltalende bopel til en ny og velutstyret bolig ikke vilde ta med sig det skrammel som i årenes løp hadde samlet sig i det gamle hus, således må en som kommer inn i den nye forståelse av Guds nærvær resolutt vende ryggen til de feilaktige antagelser som hittil har lagt beslag på hans opmerksomhet. Forståelsen av Guds evige nærvær vil gå foran alt annet og innvirke på alle ens tanker, ord og handlinger. Således kommer den som alvorlig søker efter Gud til klart å erkjenne sannheten av Salmistens ord: "Glædes fylde er for dit aasyn."

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God Is Ever Present

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS recorded in the Bible that in his dire extremity Job gave utterance to the cry, "Oh that I knew where I might find him!" All down the ages this cry has been echoed by those seeking for the light of Truth, the light which they have hoped would clear up the mystery of human existence, and explain the why and wherefore of the troubles and afflictions which sometimes seem inseparable from it.

Christian Science, God's revelation of Truth to this age, answers Job's cry with the comforting and satisfying assurance that God is to be found here, in the very place where the seeker may be at the moment of his prayer; and it shows that all discord, be it sin, sickness, poverty, or woe, is but the effect of mortal ignorance of God's all-presence.

On page 471 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, "God is infinite, therefore ever present, and there is no other power nor presence." In spite of all material evidence to the contrary, in spite of conditions of distress, seemingly prevalent in the world today, the fact just stated is being conclusively proved in the liberation from discord of thousands of men and women who, in their extreme need, have reached out for God and have found Him through the teachings of Christian Science.

According to the Scriptures, the falsity of the evidence of the material senses has been proved again and again. When Goliath of Gath challenged the armies of Israel to send out a man to fight with him, the evidence before the material senses was that of a giant whom no armored soldier could hope to conquer. David, however, mighty in his trust in the ever-presence and all-power of God, refused to accept the opposite evidence as true; and the egotism, pride, and animal courage personified in Goliath were shown to have no foundation, for they fell before intelligent faith in the mighty actuality of Truth manifested by David. Again, when the servant of Elisha arose one morning to find the enemy encompassing him and his master, he accepted as true the false evidence of material sense; but when, in answer to his master's prayer, his understanding was enlightened, he saw the truth—symbolized in this case by the horses and chariots of fire—that God's power is eternally operative.

Many such instances could be recounted down to the time of Christ Jesus, when the evidence before the material senses said that Jairus' daughter was dead. Christ Jesus, however, understood the ever-presence of God, who is the one eternal Life, in which "we live, and move, and have our being;" and in response to his understanding the child arose.

So, today, material sense is saying that man is sick, afraid, wicked, poor. This testimony, however, is proved to be false; for Christian Science points to the record of creation in the first chapter of Genesis, where we read that God created man in His own likeness, and pronounced His creation good. God, who is simultaneously conscious of His entire creation, fills all space; and omnipresence can be no less than infinite Mind, which is eternally conscious of spiritual man and the universe. God, then, being conclusively proved to be actually everywhere and to constitute all power, it follows that there is no space left for evil to occupy and no real power opposed to good.

Material sense, the false witness testifying to God's supposed absence or the suppositional presence of evil, does not belong to man, God's spiritual idea. The real man possesses spiritual sense, by which he understands God and his own unity with infinite Mind. Therefore, one seeking to realize God's presence does not need to succumb to a supposed power opposed to God, good, and manifested in sin, sickness, and inharmony. He needs only to resist and relinquish this false sense and replace it with the true sense of God as ever present good and of man as spiritual.

This state of consciousness is not attained to in a moment, but one can certainly realize it by quietly and confidently holding to the true facts of existence, as he learns them from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, and by refusing to accept and entertain the opposite material evidence. As one moving from an unsavory dwelling to a new and well-furnished abode would not carry with him the rubbish which for years had been accumulating in the old house, so one coming into the new understanding of God's presence must resolutely leave behind him the false beliefs which have hitherto claimed his attention. The understanding of God's eternal presence will become paramount, influencing one's every thought, word, and deed. Thus the earnest seeker after God comes to realize the truth of the Psalmist's words, "In thy presence is fulness of joy."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Heart's Ease

(Locheven)

I love to tread a winding path
Through the woods,
And, world weary, pause upon it.
The trees bend and enclose me
In brooding calm;
I feel the presence of Deity.

I hear the cadence of the stillness—
A stillness so alive.
The whisper of the leaves,
The song of the brook over golden stones,
The whir of a bird's wings;
And I know the presence of Deity.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

What Days Were Those

My aunt took a country-house at Merton, in Surrey, where I passed three of the happiest weeks of my life. It was the custom at our school, in those days, to allow us only one set of unbroken holidays during the whole time we were there—I mean, holidays in which we remained away from school by night as well as by day. The period was always in August. Imagine a schoolboy passionately fond of the green fields, who had never slept out of the heart of the City for years. It was a compensation even for the pang of leaving my friend; and then what letters I would write to him! And what letters I did write! What full measure of affection, pressed down, and running over! I read, walked, had a garden and orchard to run in; and fields that I could have rolled in, to have my will of them. . . .

My cousins had the celebrated Dr. Callcott for a music-master. The doctor, who was a scholar and a great reader, was so pleased with me one day for being able to translate the beginning of Zenophon's Anabasis (one of our schoolbooks), that he took me out with him to Nunn's the bookseller's in Great Queen Street, and made me a present of Schrevelius's Lexicon. When he came down to Merton, he let me ride his horse. What days were those! Instead of being roused against my will by a bell, I jumped up with the lark, and strolled "out of bounds." . . .

My strolls about the fields with a book were full of happiness; only my dress used to get me stared at by the villagers. Walking one day by the little river Wandle, I came upon one of the loveliest girls I ever beheld, standing in the water with bare legs, washing some linen. She turned as she was stooping, and showed a blooming oval face with blue eyes, on either side of which flowed a profusion of flaxen locks. With the exception of the colour of the hair, it was like Raphael's own head turned into a peasant girl's. The eyes were full of gentle astonishment at the sight of me; and mine must have wondered no less. However, I was prepared for such wonders. It was only one of my poetical visions realized, and I expected to find the world full of them. What she thought of my blue skirts and yellow stockings is not so clear. She did not, however, taunt me with my "petticoats," as the girls in the streets in London would do, making me blush, as I thought they ought to have done instead. My beauty in the brook was too gentle and diffident; at least I thought so, and my own heart did not contradict me. I then took every beauty for an Arcadian, and every brook for a fairy stream; and the reader would be surprised if he knew to what extent I have a similar tendency still. I find the same possibilities by another path.—From the Autobiography of LEIGH HUNT.

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LARGER VOLUME OF TRADING IN STOCK MARKET

Considerable Irregularity in Price Movements—Tone More Cheerful

NEW YORK (AP)—Speculators for the rise found the stock market still determined today to take administrations of bullishness in small and cautious parcels.

After a substantial extension of yesterday's gains during the first hour, profit-taking cropped out in considerable volume, and bears unsettled the list by searching out weak spots. Operations for the advance were strenuously pressed forward, but the price movement became somewhat irregular. Trading was in the largest volume in several days.

Trading slackened considerably after the market turned irregular, but total sales aggregated 2,200,000 shares, the largest in about two weeks.

The closing tone was irregular. Allied Chemical rose 8½, and held near the top, but Delaware & Hudson, after rising 6 points, lost most of its gain. Several advances of 2 to 3 points recorded during the morning were mostly lost, but utilities held up well.

Such shares as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Radio, American Can and General Electric closed about steady. Bullard was rushed up 4 points in the afternoon, and McKeesport advanced more than 2 on reports of large tinplate orders.

Warner Bros. and Columbia Graphophone were strong features in the afternoon. Vanadium dropped about 5 points, and Oliver Farm common and preferred and Bohn dropped 4 or more to new lows. Kroger, Gillette and International Telephone were weak.

Professional operators appeared determined to make the most of the more cheerful tenor of business and trade news. Although the indicated improvement thus far is slight, and few bankers or statistical services are predicting any spectacular acceleration of business in the fall, the fact that the tide appeared to have turned, instilled renewed bullish enthusiasm.

Steel Trade Views

The day's trade reports were not in agreement as to the extent of the improvement in business evident since Aug. 1. The weekly steel trade reviews were a little contradictory. Iron Age estimated that steel mill operations for the country at large had improved in the last week only 1 per cent, placing production at 54 per cent of capacity, compared with 52 per cent a fortnight ago. Steel agreed with Dow, Jones & Co., which yesterday placed operations at 58 per cent, compared with 54½ a week previously. American Metal Market said that operations now approximate the weekly average of July, which was calculated by the Iron and Steel Institute at slightly above 56 per cent. The steel trade reviews indicated that consumers are now willing to buy well into the future, evidently feeling that prices have touched bottom, while producers are reluctant to sell much at the current low levels.

An encouraging development was an improvement in building operations. Freight car loadings for the second week of the month showed a gain of about 2 per cent over the previous week, a little more than the normal seasonal advance, but the total was still the lowest since 1922. The American Federation of Labor estimated that unemployment in August had been cut down 3-10 of 1 per cent from July.

Credit showed a slightly firmer undertone, perhaps the first reflection of the month-end and holiday requirements. Call money still held at 2 per cent.

Bond Prices Improve

Demand for investment bonds continued unabated, and stock privilege issues improved.

Interest of buyers centered in the domestic list, whose strength yesterday was reflected in the averages, revised at new high figures for the year.

Despite the comparatively small volume of trading during the quiet summer period the strength of investment issues has been evident.

So-called second-grade issues have lagged and are not expected to move forward until the public participates more extensively in the buying. So far the bulk of the inquiry has been from institutional sources.

Stock privilege issues which showed renewed vigor yesterday were generally firm today. For several weeks they have idled. The small turnover recently is in sharp contrast to a year ago when they were the most heavily traded obligations in the bond market.

Atchison 4½s were strong, and a good demand developed for other railroad convertibles, such as Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and St. Paul adjustment 5s. Oil warrant bonds and amustment convertibles were steady.

The best demand continued for railroad obligations. Boston & Maine 5s were well bought at the year's peak price. New Haven refunding 4½s, Atchison 4s, St. Louis, San Francisco 4½s, Union Pacific 4s, Virginia Railway 4s and Western Maryland 4s advanced.

Selective buying aided some high-grade utilities and industrials. After the buoyancy shown yesterday, some reacted fractionally today. American Telephone 5s of 1965, Western Union 5s, Public Service Electric & Gas 4½s and Utilities Power & Light 5½s were firm.

Turnover in foreign bonds was small. Belgium 6½s, Japan 5½s and Chile 6s of 1961 were among the more active issues, and held an upward trend. U. S. Governments were neglected with prices little changed.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 27	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	1.05⅝	1.07⅛	1.41¾
Corn, 3 yellow	1.10¾	1.15⅛	1.15⅞
Oats, 2 white	.52¾	.52½	.59
Flour	5.25	5.20	7.50
Beef, family	23.50	23.50	30.00
Pork	31.50	31.50	32.00
Lard	.1195	.1160	.1250
Cotton, mid	.1165	.1130	.1895
Zinc	.0430	.0440	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	10.75-.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.2935	.2985	.4675
Rubber	.0987½	.1000	.2050
Sugar	.0435	.0435	.0550
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reports for July a deficit after charges of $137,852, compared with deficit after charges of $94,868 in July 1929. For the seven months to July 31, there was surplus after charges of $1,162,204, comparing with surplus after charges of $821,681 for the corresponding period last year.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 27	Aug. 26
42⅞	28	2	Abitibi	6400	22	22	22	22½	
373⅜	217⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	400	26½	26¼	26½	26⅞	
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	23	23	23	..	
15⅝	½	..	Ahumada	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1563⅛	103¼	3	Air Reduc	6800	125½	123½	124⅝	124	
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛	
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	4600	21⅝	21½	21½	21⅛	
107½	87	5½	Allegh pf ww	100	94	94	94	95	
343	232	9⅜	Allied Chem	1300	270	263	268¼	268	
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	125	125	125	..	
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	600	55½	54⅜	55⅛	54¼	
42¼	24	2	AL Port Cem	100	24½	24½	24½	..	
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	24	23½	24	23⅞	
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	700	5⅝	4⅞	5½	5⅜	
39⅝	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	34	
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	100	35	35	35	35⅞	
54⅜	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	100	43½	43½	43½	..	
21⅜	8¾	..	Am Br Boy	600	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	17⅝	
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	37100	132	130⅜	130⅜	130¼	
82½	42	6	Am Car&Fy	200	45	45	45	44	
51¼	36⅝	2¶	Am Chicle	800	43½	42¾	43½	..	
33	9¼	..	Am Com Ale	3600	13½	12½	13⅜	12¼	
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	1700	37½	35½	37	..	
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	41000	76⅜	74⅜	76	73⅜	
111½	106¼	7	Am&FP7	100	109¼	109¼	109½	109	
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	400	14½	13⅞	14⅛	14⅞	
41⅞	31	3¶	Am Ice	200	32	32	32	..	
55⅜	28¾	2¶	Am Int Corp	3400	35	34½	34⅞	34½	
51½	28¾	1½	Am Metals	1900	30	30	30	..	
110	72	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	1690	85⅝	84	84	84⅜	
107	89	6	Am P & L 6	200	103	103	103	102½	
85	75	3½	Am P&L pf A	200	82⅝	82	82	82¼	
88⅞	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	86¼	85⅞	85⅞	86	
39⅝	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	2700	27⅜	26⅞	27	27⅛	
100⅞	28	2¶	Am Roll Mill	1400	56¾	53¾	53¾	55¾	
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63½	
54½	46⅞	5	Am Ship Bld	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
103⅜	101	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101	
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	2300	68⅝	67½	68⅞	68	
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	200	139½	138½	138½	..	
22½	6¾	..	Am Solvents	1700	8	7½	8	8⅛	
33¼	17¾	3	Am Sug pf	400	20	18¾	20	..	
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	200	53	53	53	..	
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	19000	215⅜	213½	214⅜	213½	
141¾	113	8	Am Type	100	130	130	130	..	
114¾	106	7	Am Type pf	20	110½	110½	110½	..	
124⅞	78⅛	1¶	Am Wat W	5100	92⅜	90	91½	91¼	
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	800	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	..	
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	27½	27	27½	27½	
44¾	29½	4	Am Writ pf	100	38½	38½	38½	..	
81½	44¼	3½	Anaconda	9400	45⅞	45	45⅜	45⅝	
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	1200	42⅜	41½	42⅜	41	
37¼	18	1½	Andes Cop	600	19¾	19¾	19¾	..	
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	800	21	20½	20⅝	20½	
82⅝	73½	7	Armour D pf	100	75¾	73¾	75⅜	..	
8⅝	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	600	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	200	3⅛	3	3	3⅛	
13¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	200	6½	6½	6½	..	
46½	31½	2	Asso Apparl	100	35	35	35	..	
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	34½	33⅜	34⅛	33	
242½	194	10	Atchison	2400	219	217½	219	216	
103	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	106	106	106	106	
513⅜	30⅛	1¶	Atl Refin	1600	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34⅛	
106	62	4	Atlas Pwd	1200	70	70	70	..	
37	25½	1¶	Atlas Stores	400	29⅞	29½	29½	30	
263¾	91	4¶	Auburn Auto	1900	113¾	112	113½	111	
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	1900	74⅜	71⅛	71⅞	72½	
97⅛	43¼	..	Aviation	4200	6⅜	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	8800	30⅛	29¼	29¾	29¼	
122⅜	96¼	7	Balt & O	1600	99¾	99	99¾	98⅝	
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	90	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..	
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	400	74½	74¼	74¼	74½	
34	20¼	2	Barnsdall A	400	22	22	22	22	
92	67½	4	Beatr ce	400	84½	82⅞	84½	81⅞	
63⅜	21½	..	Belding H	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	
573⅜	273⅜	2	Bendix	3900	33⅛	31⅞	31⅞	32⅜	
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	500	47	45¾	46¾	45¾	
110¼	76	6	Beth Steel	7500	82⅞	82⅜	82⅞	82	
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	126¼	126⅛	126¼	..	
69	24	3	Bohn Alum	4900	27	24	26	27⅜	
90⅜	60½	3	Borden	3700	77⅞	76⅝	76⅞	77⅜	
50½	23¾	3	Borg Warner	100	29	29	29	29	
26⅜	13½	..	Briggs	2800	22	20½	20¾	20¾	
35½	21	2	Briggs & Str	100	24	24	24	..	
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	1400	19	18¾	19	18⅝	
85	62	7	Brockway pf	30	65	62	65	63	
720⅝	589⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	400	66¼	65	66¼	65¼	
94	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	200	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅞	
66½	53	4	Bklyn-Qu'n pf	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	60	
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	400	126	124½	126	124	
30⅜	13⅛	..	Bruns Balke	40	16¼	16	16	16¼	
42	33⅛	2½	Bucy ev pf	1400	36½	36	36½	35½	
14⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	200	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
74	20⅛	1.60	Bullard	1100	20⅛	26½	29½	25¼	
43	20⅛	3	Bulova Watch	900	28¼	27	28¼	27	
110¼	90	..	Burns Bros	10	100	100	100	99	
35	15¼	..	Burns Br B	1700	23¼	21	22¼	20⅞	
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	400	34⅜	33¾	33¾	..	
110	99	7	Bush T deb	140	106½	106	105⅜	106¾	
20⅝	5¼	..	Butte & Sup	100	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15⅜	
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	1000	16½	16½	16½	15⅞	
112⅜	60⅛	..	Byers	1030	75⅞	74	74⅛	75⅛	

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	500	64¼	63½	64¼	63½	
89⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	7200	51	49	49¾	52	
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	500	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	
75¾	56	5	Canada Dry	300	65	64	65	..	
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	1200	176½	175½	176	174¾	
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac new wi	1200	43¾	43¼	43⅞	42¾	
28⅜	13	6	Capital Adm	700	16¾	16¾	16¾	..	
96⅜	14	2	Case Thresh	14000	104⅝	101	102	101½	
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	400	54½	54	54	54	
60	9	..	Celotex	2200	16½	13⅞	12⅞	17	
20	12¼	..	Celanese Corp	100	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	700	24¾	24¼	24⅜	24½	
60⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	700	44½	44¼	44½	44½	
10	3	..	Chain Belt	100	5⅜	4⅞	5	5¼	
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	300	66½	66½	66¾	65	
10⅝	2⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
47⅞	44½	..	Ches & Ohio	3700	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	47¼	
81⅞	34½	2	Chi Gt West	1900	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	2800	38⅞	36¾	36¾	37	
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&St P	300	14½	14⅜	14⅜	13½	
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&St P pf	700	22⅝	21¾	21¾	21⅜	
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	100	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛	70	
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14¼	
55⅞	41¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	400	42⅞	42	42	..	
125⅛	90	7	Chi RI	100	95¾	95¾	95¾	95	
32⅛	17	..	Chi & Cot O	100	17	17	17	17	
67⅝	48	2.40	Childs	100	53½	53	53½	523⅛	
43	24	3	Chrysler	7600	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	28¼	
58⅜	32	6½	City Ice pf	20	82½	82½	82½	82½	
13¼	5⅝	.50	City Stores	1100	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	
20⅜	12¼	..	Col Fuel&Oil	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14	
191¼	133¼	4	Coca-Cola	400	177½	176	177	176	
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	700	50¾	53¾	50	..	
35⅜	14⅜	..	Collins&A	200	22¾	21½	22	21⅞	
102⅞	97	..	Col P&Im pf	300	102⅞	102¾	102¾	..	
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	900	51½	51	51⅜	50¾	
87	55	2¶	Colum Gas	7000	60⅛	60¼	60¼	60¼	
199	108	6¶	Col Carbon	600	141½	139	140½	141¼	
37⅜	12⅛	.28	Col Graph	5100	15⅜	14⅛	15½	13⅜	
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25	
55	26¾	6½	Com Cr l pf	10	90¾	90½	90½	90	
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	200	37½	37½	37½	37½	
55	28⅛	1.60¶	ComInv Tr	1400	36	35	36	24⅜	
100	89	6½	Com I 6½%	100	100	100	100	..	
38	20¼	..	Com Sol	25400	26⅝	26	26⅜	25½	
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commwlth So	4000	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾	
19¾	10⅛	..	Conoleum	900	19⅜	17⅞	18¼	17⅜	
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	500	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18¼	
20¼	18	2	Con Film pf	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	..	
136⅞	96⅝	5	Con Gas	9100	107¾	106¼	107	106½	
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103¾	103½	103¾	103¾	
22½	11¾	1.20	Container A	100	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	14¼	
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	700	25	24⅞	24⅞	24	
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	2700	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
94⅞	66¾	..	Cont Bak pf	500	75	74	75	72½	
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	4100	57½	63⅜	58⅜	64¼	
37⅜	15⅝	2	Cont Dia Fib	100	17	17	17	17¼	
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4	
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	2000	20	19⅛	19⅜	19	
40⅞	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	1300	20¾	20⅜	20¾	20¾	
113⅜	83⅛	3¶	Corn Prod	2500	93¾	92⅛	93¾	92½	
33	15½	..	Coty	300	17⅜	17	17⅜	17¼	
22	10¼	..	Crosley	300	14	13	14	..	
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	500	51	50	51	49¾	
117	7	7	Crucible pf	20	109⅜	109¼	109¼	..	
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	
9	4½	..	Cub Am S	100	4	4	4	..	
65⅝	33⅛	..	Cub Am S pf	30	33¼	32⅞	33¼	33⅛	
48	38¼	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	40	
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	200	112	112	112	114	
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	3100	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	
19¼	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	900	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9	
90½	55	3½¶	Cutler	100	60	59¼	60	59	

—D—

43⅝	24⅜	..	Davison	200	27½	27½	27½	27¾	
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	22¾	23¾	23¾	..	
181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	170	163¼	166	..	
153	110¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	1100	114½	114	114	113½	
80	45	..	Denv RG pf	100	55	55	55	..	
248¾	158	3	Diamond M	100	244½	244½	244½	244	
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	400	8	7¾	8	..	
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	700	19⅜	18⅞	19¾	19	
145¼	95¾	4¶	Dupont	6500	118	116½	117⅜	116	
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	120	120	120	..	

—E—

255¼	174¾	5¶	East Kodak	4200	219¾	215	219¾	214½	
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	700	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	22¾	
10⅞	5	..	Eitingon	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..	
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	6700	69¾	69	69⅜	69⅜	
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	200	4¾	4½	4¾	4¼	
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	34600	72¼	70⅜	72¼	69¾	
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	1110	110	110	..	
100⅞	97¾	..	El P&L 6pf	100	99⅛	99	99⅛	99	
79¼	61½	5	Elec Slo Bat	200	67	66½	67	64½	
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	1700	40¼	39½	39½	39	

—F—

111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	10	110	110	110	..	
12¾	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	800	8⅛	8	8⅛	..	
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Sve	600	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜	
99¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	67	67	67	..	
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	100	21	21	21	..	
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	200	73	73	73	73	
61¾	46	2½	First Nat St	1800	57½	56⅜	57½	56	
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	1700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	
21	5½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	400	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5½	
52⅞	40	..	Florsheim S	700	43	42½	43	..	
104⅝	80½	2	Foster & Wh	7000	93¾	92⅛	92⅞	92¾	
50	28½	4	Fourth Nat Inv	300	32⅝	32½	32½	32	
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	35000	48⅜	47⅜	48	47⅛	
55½	37	4¶	Freeport Tx	1700	43¾	43	43	43	

—G—

7¾	2	..	Gardner M	300	2	2	2	..	
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	900	8¾	8	8⅜	8	
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	400	86¼	86¼	86¼	86⅜	
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	800	41¼	39⅛	39⅛	41	
125	100	8	Gen Elec pf	60	110	110	110	..	
38⅛	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	200	19⅞	19⅝	19⅜	19¾	
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	100	39	39	39	..	
95⅜	60½	6	Gen Elec	54000	72⅝	71½	72⅛	71⅛	
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1100	12	11⅞	12	..	
61¾	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	15000	57¾	57	57¼	57	
183⅜	8	.30	Gen G&E A	2000	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
111	100	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	104	104	104	..	
59⅜	40½	3¶	Gen Mills	400	45¾	44½	45⅜	45	
95	89	6	Gen Mills pf	200	91	91	91	91	
97¾	92⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	800	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	97¾	
54¼	37½	3¶	Gen Motors	40000	45⅞	44½	44⅞	44¾	
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1200	36⅜	35⅝	36⅜	35½	
21¾	8⅛	..	Gen O Ad	300	11	10	10	..	
51¼	27	..	Gen Theatre 4NAN4	64400	35¼	33½	34⅜	33¾	
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	100	78	78	78	77½	
19⅜	10½	..	Gen Realty	200	11¼	11	11¼	11⅜	
100	79¾	6	Gen Realty pf ww	100	84	84	84	..	
90	65¼	4¶	Gen Refrac	6500	74⅜	73½	74½	73¼	
106¼	58	5¶	Gillette	9000	70⅞	66⅜	67⅜	70⅝	
20⅞	10	..	Gimbel Br	400	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	..	
38	14⅜	2	Glidden	1200	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15¼	
103½	91	7	Gold Dust pf	20	92	92	92	..	
10	7⅜	..	Goebel Brew	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	
47⅜	34½	2½	Gold Dust	700	41¾	41	41¾	41⅜	
78½	21	4	Goodrich	600	53⅜	51⅞	52⅝	51⅝	
70⅞	54¼	5	Goodyear	1700	63⅜	62⅛	62⅜	61½	
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	94	94	94	94	
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	..	
15⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	200	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛	6¼	
52	30	..	Grand Silver	600	36¼	35½	36	36	
20⅜	10	..	Grand Union	400	16	15¾	16	15½	
44	34¾	3	Grand Un pf	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42	
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	700	33	33	32⅝	32¼	
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	1200	77⅞	76	76¼	75⅞	

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 27	Aug. 26
42	28	2	Grt Nor Ore	200	31	30	31	28¾	
34½	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅝	
120	110⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	112½	112½	112½	..	
28	12¼	2	Grisby Gru	3500	14¾	14¼	14½	14½	
27	15	..	Guan Sug pf	30	15	15	15	..	

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	40	34½	34½

WOOL MARKETS IN NORMALLY DULL PERIOD

Marking Time Between Seasons—Fair Demand Expected to Develop in Fall

The wool trade for the most part is marking time both here and abroad. There is still some desultory buying of wool, and it is quite sufficient to maintain prices on a firm basis in this country for all qualities. In fact, there has been a fractional advance in a few descriptions, which have been relatively low-priced and for which a fair demand arose.

At the moment there is the natural pause in the market which comes between seasons and especially with the close of the vacation period here and the holidays abroad.

The trade, consequently, is more concerned with the prospects for the fall and winter business than with the current situation. Considering the last few months, observers are led to the conclusion that there should be better business in wool piecegoods, because so little business has been done since the first of this year. It would appear that there must be a fair demand for goods in order to fill up the vacuum which by now should exist.

Expect Reduced Surplus

While it is acknowledged that the purchasing power of the country is less than it has been, it also is seen that it takes less money to buy a yard of goods than formerly. The yardage demand, therefore, ought to improve and surplus stocks be reduced greatly.

The point of view is commonly held in European textile centers that barring strikes or other unusual difficulties, there should be a good demand for wool during the fall and winter.

The London Colonial auctions, opening Sept. 16, are expected to find the holders of wool putting limits on their offering substantially in line with the closing rates of the last series. Merinos, it is conceded, will hold up fairly well, since stocks of these wools have been fairly well used up. Crossbreds, however, are not expected to be anything more than steady, and may show some recession, owing to the rather heavy supplies of these wools.

Crossbred Prices Easy

As a matter of fact, recent prices for crossbred tops in Bradford and on the Continent as well, have been rather in favor of the buyer and would seem to indicate the likelihood of lower prices for the London auctions in crossbred wools. There also has been a lack of interest in crossbred wool types in the primary markets during the last week or two.

At the River Plate also slipped (pulled) wools have been slow of sale. Crossbred carding slipes of low quarterblood quality have been offered at about 20 cents, clean basis, but have not excited the interest of buyers. The season at the River Plate for fleece wools, according to cable advices to the First National Bank of Boston, is practically ended and the market is inactive. Stocks in the Central Market Aug. 21 were 456 tons, compared with 1565 tons on the like date a year ago.

Trading Limited at Boston

In the Boston market this week there has been some call for half-blood combing wools. Trading otherwise has been limited. There has been some call for fine wools of nearly all types and a little interest in three-eighths combing wools, with less demand for quarter combing wools. Prices on all qualities, however, have ruled firm.

Woolen wools continue rather slow, but some wool houses report a little more interest being shown in this type of wool. With the opening of fancy woolens and worsteds next month it is the expectation that woolen wools will show improvement as well as noils and wool wastes which latterly have been very good as to sale and easy in price.

Carpet wools are in slightly better demand, although supplies are too freely offered at the moment to cause much if any enhancement in prices.

Mohair continues disappointingly slow, and prices are quoted more or less nominally at about 40 cents for best adult Texas hair.

MORE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT ORDERED BY READING COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA—Another step in the $20,000,000 electrification program of the Reading Company is reflected in the order to Westinghouse Electric for supervisory control and switchboard equipment for seven power substations and 14 intermediate stations to supply current to the electrified zone.

The Reading system of power distribution is one of the most comprehensive under a single "supervisory control," yet designed. There will be a total of 24 controlled stations in the present electrification project.

Power will be received from the 60-cycle commercial lines of Philadelphia Electric Company at Wayne Junction converter station, and distributed at 25 cycles to substations as required for operation of trains.

The electrical energy will be under the immediate supervision of the chief power dispatcher at Wayne Junction, and any rearrangement of power feed, necessitated by failure or repair to lines, may be made without delay or interruption of service.

RAILROAD INCOME FOR JULY LOWER

NEW YORK—The first 37 railroads to report July earnings had net operating income of $28,334,000, compared with $42,056,000 in July last year a decline of 32.6 per cent and compared with $32,022,000 two years ago, a decrease of 11.5 per cent. July net for these roads compares with $24,-858,000 in June, an increase of 13.9 per cent.

These carriers had gross in July aggregating $158,757,000, compared with $191,444,000 in July last year, a decrease of 17 per cent, and $175,298,-000 in like 1928 months, a decrease of 9.4 per cent. Gross of these roads in July compares with $156,477,000 in the preceding month, an increase of 1.4 per cent.

The decline from the 1929 month is accentuated by the fact that many roads took in a part of their back mail pay in 1929.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 56 7/16. De Beers was 6 1/2. Rand Mines 2 7/8. Bar silver was 16 3/16d an ounce. Money was 1 1/2 per cent. Discount Rates on short bills were 3 1/16 per cent; three months 2 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100½	100½
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅝	100
Alleghany 5s '49	99¼	99
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104½	104½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	98½	98
Am For Pow 5s	90¼	90⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98¼	98¼
Am Metals 5½s	97	96¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	162	161
Am T&T col 5s '46	105¾	105¾
Am T&T 5s '65	106⅜	106⅜
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅜	92⅜
Armour & Co 5½s '43	92¾	92¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98	97¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	130	129
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	93	93
B&O 4½s cv	100½	100⅜
B&O 5s ct Swn div	105	105
Beth Stel pur mon 5s '36	103	102⅞
Bos & Me 5s '55	100⅞	100⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	101⅞	101¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99⅜	99⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90	90
Can Pacific deb 4s	90½	90½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	101½	101½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅞	104⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103½	103½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	73½	72⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	51⅜	51
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84⅜	84½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	100	100
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100¾	100⅝
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109½	109½
Chi @ W Indiana 4s '52	92¾	92¾
Chi & W Indian 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	97¼	97
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101	101
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102	102
Colonial Oil 6s	65⅝	65½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	103	103
Columbus Pow 4½s	97	97
Com Credit 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95½	95¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	76	76
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96¾	96¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95	95
Erie gen 4s '96	87½	87½
Erie gen lien	82½	82½
Erie gen '75s	93½	92½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	45	45
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96¼	96¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Gen Theater 6s	94	94
Goodrich 1st 6s '47	107	106½
Goodyear 5s '57	93	93
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	89½	89⅜
Gould Coupler 6s '40	72¼	72⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107½	107
Great Northern 5s '73 C	106½	106½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112	111½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	83	83
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	101¼	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅜	105⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	75	75
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97⅞	97½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100½	100½
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	67	66¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s ctfs '66	67¼	66¾
Ish Cement Corp 5s '48	102½	102½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	84¼	84¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	109	108¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	96	96
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103½
L'Autaro 6s '54	80	80
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98¾	98¾
Louis Ark 5s	84¼	84¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92½	92½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103	102¾
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	97¼	97¼
Mo K & T 4½s '78	99½	99½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	80⅝	80¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	102	101¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	85	85
Namm Sons 6s	98½	98½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅜	99⅜
N O C & T 5½s '54	103¼	103¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102⅝	102⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	108½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	98¼	98¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¼	114¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96¼	96¼
NY NH&H ctf 6s '40	106½	106⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101	101
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅜	107
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	70⅞	70½
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	95¼	95¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	64	64
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94	94
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104	103½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	80¼	80¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100¼	100
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	58	57½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82¼	82
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅞	98¾
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅜	101⅜
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102¾	102⅝
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110¾	110¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97	96¾
Phil Co 5s '67	101½	101¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	99½	99¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	101½	101½
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100½	99½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105¾	105¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95	94½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	88¼	88¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	102
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100¼	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99½	99½
urity Baking 5s '48	95¼	95¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96½	96¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98½	98½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107¾	107¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
StL & SF 4s A '50	92¼	92
StL & SF 4½s '78	93¾	93¼
StL & SF 5s B '50	103¾	103⅝
StL SW 2d 4s '89	80½	79⅞
StL SW 1st 5s '52	101½	101⅛
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107½	107½
Seabd Al con 6s '45	51½	51½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35	40¼	40
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96	96
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¾	96¾
Shell Union 5s '47	95½	95
Shell Union 5s ct ww	97½	97⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103¼	103¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe Lin 5s '42	102	102
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¾	96½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
South P Rico 7s '41	103½	103½
Solvay 5s	99½	98¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96¾	96¾
So Pacific 4½s 1929 ww	100½	100¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101¼	101¼
So Ry con 5s '94	111	110½
So Ry gen 6s '56	115½	115½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122	121⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80	79½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	103½	103¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	103½	103¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103	102¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51	50½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33¾	33
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	110	110
Union El L & P 1st 6s '32	101	101
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¼	99⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	92⅝	92⅝
nUnion Pacific 4½s '67	101	101
US Rubber 5s '47	83	82⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	101¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	84½	84
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90¾	90
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	35	35
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102¼	102¼
Wabash 4½s '78	94½	94¼
Wabash 5s B '76	101¼	101¼
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	98	98
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	80	80
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104⅜	104⅜
Warner Bros Pict 6s	89½	89
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105¾	105¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105⅜	105⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	105	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	87¼	87
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102	101½
Western Un 5s '51	104¾	104⅛
Western Un 5s '60	105	104⅞
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	92⅞	92⅞
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	92⅝	92⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	104½	104½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	40	40
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	17	17
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101½	101½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Wis Cen 4s	73½	73½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug27	Aug26
3½s '47	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29
1st 4¼s '47	102.1	102.4	102.1	102.4	
4th 4¼s '38	102.28	102.30	102.27	102.27	102.28
US 3⅜s	'34	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.9
US 3⅜s	'47	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.14
US 4s	'54	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86	86
Adriatic El 7s '52	98	98
Antwerp 5s '58	99½	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	99
Australia 4½s '57	81½	81¼
Australia 5s '55	89	88½
Australia 5s '57	88⅝	88⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	105
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	85½	85½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98	98
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅝	93⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	105	104⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109⅛	109⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅞	108⅞
Berlin 6½s '50	96	96
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90¼	89½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	90⅛	90⅛
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90	90
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	66½	65¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	90½	90½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	88¾	88¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76	76
Bremen 7s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	82	81½
Brisbane 5s '58	81¾	81¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76¾	76½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85¼	85¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	82	82
Caldas (Rep 7½s '46	86	86
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅝	100⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '37	96½	96½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98	98
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90⅝	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	90¾	90¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅝	101⅝
Chilean Loan 7s	95	95
Cclogne (City) 6½s '50	92¼	92¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93¾	93¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	99⅞
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100	99½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87	87
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	96¾	96¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101½	101½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93¼	93
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	69¼	69
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅛	94⅛
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	94⅜	94⅜
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '2d '40	95⅜	95¼
Duke Power 6s '66	106	105⅞
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102⅛
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102½	102½
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	97	97
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	92¾	92¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅛	100⅛
Finnish A 6½s '54	98	98
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¼	108¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¾	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	95¾	95¾
German 7s '49	105¾	105½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82	82
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	96	96
Graz 8s '54	102	101½
Hansa 6s ww	90	90
Harpen 6s '49 ww	89	88⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91½	91½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86	86
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96⅛	96⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95¼	95¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅝	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅜	105⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93½	92½
Karstadt 6s '43	74	74
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97½	97¼
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99	99
Medellin 6½s '54	67	66
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90½	90
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	70	70
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	101½	101½
New South Wales 5s '57	85⅞	84½
New South Wales 5s '58	85⅜	84¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	100¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102½	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	102¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91⅜	91ff
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98¼	98¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96¾	96½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	94⅝	94½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104	104
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103¾	104⅝
Pauliista Ry 7s '42	102¾	101
Peru 6s '60	62½	61⅝
Peru 6s '61	62½	61¾
Peru 7s '50	85	85
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	100½	100
Poland 6s '40	75	74½
Poland 7s '47	84¾	84
Queensland (State) 6s '47	99⅞	99⅞
Queensland (State) 7s '41	104	104
Rumania 7s	82	82
Rhine-Westphalia 6s '52	89⅝	89½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	95⅛	94⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8½s '53	70	69⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	75⅞	75⅞
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	105
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90¾	90¾
Sao Paulo (City) 8½s '57	70½	70½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	89⅝	89⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	64¾	64¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	92⅜	92⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96⅞	96⅞
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅜	107⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86	86
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96¾	96¾
Silesia Bk 6s '47	79½	79
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92½	92½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107	107
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	79¾	79¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91½	91½
Tokyo E Lt 6s '53	89	88⅞
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	78⅜	78½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98¼	98¼
Tyrol 7s '52	92½	92½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	87¾	87¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95	95
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106	106
Vienna 6s '52	86	86
Warsaw 7s '58	72½	72½
Westphalia El 6s '53	81½	81
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98⅜	98

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Aug26	Aug25
150 Acme Steel	50⅛	50	50	52¾
200 Allied Motor	10	10	10	..
50 Am Equities	14	14	14	..
337 Amer T&T	66	66	66	67
100 Bastian-Bless	33	33	33	35
250 Butler Bros	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
500 Ceco Mfg	9	8½	9	9
150 Cent Pub Serv A	27¾	27¾	27¾	27⅞
2750 Cent & S W Util	24	23	23½	22½
50 Chi City pf	11	11	11	11⅞
5000 Chicago Corp	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10⅞
650 Chi Corp pf	38½	38⅛	38½	38½
150 Chicago Inves	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
75 CommonEdison	285	284¾	285	285
150 Cont Chgo	14½	14	14	14½
2050 Cord Corp	7½	7⅛	7½	7¾
1100 El House Ut	42¼	40¾	42¼	40¾
650 Grt Lakes Air	5½	5	5½	5¼
300 Inland Util	21½	21¼	21½	21½
8000 Insull Ut Inv	59½	58½	59½	58¾
100 KalamozooStove	50½	50½	50½	..
200 Kellogg Switch	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
3500 Libby, McNell	15⅜	13¾	15¼	13⅝
100 Lion Oil	18½	18½	18½	..
50 Manh Dearborn	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	..
1050 Mer & Mfr A	30	29½	30	29¾
8300 Mid Utilities	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	28½
50 Mid Ut Pf	101	101	101	101½
3000 Mo-Kan Pipe	19¼	18¼	19¼	19⅛
50 Morgan Lith	13	13	13	13½
200 Nat Ed Pwr A	27	27	27	..
150 No Am Car	34	33½	34	34
50 N A Lt & Pwr	65	65	65	64
50 Sally Frocks	12½	12½	12½	12½
350 Seab Ut Shares	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
100 Steinite Radio	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
2350 Swift & Co	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝
1750 Swift Int'l	35¼	34¼	34⅞	34
50 Unit C Am pf	13	13	13	..
50 US Gypsum	43	43	43	43¼
450 US Radio	22⅜	22	22½	22½
150 Utah Radio	5½	5½	5½	..
600 Util & Ind	13¾	13½	13¾	13⅝
400 Ut & Ind pf	23¼	23	23	23
100 Vortex Mfg	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24⅜
150 Wahl Co	4¼	4	4	4¼

Stock sales 126,300.

Public Utility Earnings

LOS ANGELES GAS & ELECTRIC

	1930	1929
Gross 12 mo to July 13	$23,568,541	$24,006,155
*Net af txs & chgs	4,776,700	5,978,296

*After depreciation.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY

	1930	1929
July gross	$1,429,730	$1,507,859
Net af txs	217,418	181,853
*Sur af chgs	2,066	†32,475

*After full interest on adjustment income 5 per cent bonds. †Deficit.

FORD OF CANADA

TORONTO—W. R. Campbell, president of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., said its sales this year were virtually on a level with last year. He opposed the practice of reducing wages when business slumps. "The surest way the business man can assist in prolonging a business depression is to reduce the wages of his workers," he said. "Instead of reducing wages, Ford Motor Company of Canada increased the minimum daily wage of its workers from $6 to $7 when the first rumblings of the depression were heard. We believed this the surest way to help business back on its feet, and we think our judgment was sound."

A. D. T. ACQUISITION

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bankers' Electric Protective Association of Boston has been acquired by the American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey, C. C. Johnson, president of the New Jersey company, announced today. The Bankers' Electric furnishes burglary protection extensively in New England. Philip Stockton and Allan Forbes, Boston bankers, and Walter R. Whiting, former general manager, will continue on the board of the acquired company and C. C. Johnson and E. A. Ward of A. D. T. will become directors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW YORK—Estimated net income of Southern Railway Company for seven months ended July 31 totaled $2,969,000 after taxes and charges, equal, after dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred, to 94 cents a share on the 1,300,000 shares of common, compared with $10,344,000, or $6.60 a share, in the like period of 1929. July net income is estimated at $1,007,000, or 58 cents a common share, compared with $1,380,000, or 87 cents a share, in July, 1929.

CLUB ALUMINUM UTENSIL

CHICAGO—Club Aluminum Utensil Company reports for the year ended June 30 net loss of $459,520 after charges and inventory shrinkage. This compares with net in the preceding fiscal year of $3184 after charges and federal taxes and after writing off $100,000 for Burselle inventory loss, equivalent to 1 cent a share on 271,240 no-par shares. Net sales for the year ended June 30, 1930, were $2,538,128.

TWO NEW ENGLAND CHAIN STORE GROUPS SHOW MARKED GAINS

In comparison with current reports of various chain store systems operating throughout the country, statements recently issued, covering operations of the two big New England chain grocery organizations, are most encouraging.

First National Stores, Inc., largest New England enterprise in point of sales volume for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, reported sales of $107,635,000, or 41 per cent ahead of the preceding year. Profits of $4,736,-057, or $5.30 per common share were 64 per cent above the preceding year.

Economy's sales for the year ended June 30, last, of $13,827,429, were 30.9 per cent above the preceding year while net profit of $336,046 was 23¾ per cent ahead of 1929. Compared with the 1927-28 year, First National's sales increased 67 per cent and profits more than 205 per cent. Economy's sales, likewise, were up 65 per cent and profits 132 per cent.

In this connection Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, giant among chain store organizations, reported 1929-30 sales 8.3 per cent ahead of the preceding year and profits up approximately 8.2 per cent.

The record of smaller chain systems outside New England has not been so favorable. This is due in no small part to big expansion last year, and in recent months of store facilities. Additional stores have not been assimilated as rapidly as was anticipated. In addition, the problem of declining commodity prices proved a difficult one for them to handle.

DIVIDENDS

Pere Marquette Railway declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common, and $1.25 each on the prior preference and preferred stocks. The common is payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 8, and the preferred Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 3.

United Aircraft & Transport Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Tricio Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly 62½ cents common dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 8.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly 50 cents common dividends, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

American Safety Razor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Tidewater Oil Company declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 20 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 9.

National Surety Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.37½ on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

S. S. Kresge Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 11.

Heywood-Wakefield Company declared a dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 27.

Mathieson Alkali Works declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Worthington Pump & Machine Co. declared a back dividend of $1.75 on the Class A preferred in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, and also a back dividend of $1.50 on the Class B preferred in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Coca Cola International Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record

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LIQUID-JOINTED DEEP SEA DIVING SUIT APPEARS

Outside Air Supply and Exhaust Pipe Found Unnecessary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The two great requirements in deep-sea diving have hitherto been to descend to a great depth and to work for a longer time than is now possible with the ordinary diving dress. These objectives have been attained by a newly perfected Peress armored diving suit.

The ordinary suit is made of rubber, except the metal helmet, to which an air pipe is connected. To allow any movement at all the limbs of an all-metal apparatus must be jointed. These joints are waterproof, and so designed that movement does not cause change in displacement. Otherwise, the pressure would find the position of least volume and keep the joint in that position until relieved.

Making the joints "leak-proof" and of uniform displacement in all positions is comparatively a simple matter. A ball-joint has a uniform displacement at all positions, and suitable packings are known which insure water-tightness. But the chief problem has been to find a joint which would, despite the enormous load to which it is subjected, work with freedom.

The joint in the newly perfected Peress suit has overcome these difficulties. It has been tested to the limit of the demonstration tank pressure, viz., 600 pounds per square inch, the pressure exerted by the water at 1400 feet depth. The inventor estimates that a joint such as that he uses in his suit could be made to work at still greater pressures, probably up to from 1500 to 1800 pounds per square inch, or over three-quarters of a ton, at a depth of nearly one mile!

The plan on which the Peress joint is based is simple and is far superior to a ball-bearing for the elimination of friction.

In the Peress joint, the movable members are separated by a cushion of liquid. At no time do the metal members of the joint touch one another. The fixed member of each joint has two walls, an inner and an outer. Into the space thus formed is placed a certain quantity of liquid, and the whole of the pressure is taken up by the liquid cushion on which the movable member actually floats.

The liquid is practically incompressible, and the movement of the joint merely displaces it from side to side, the metal faces still being separated. There is no alteration in the volume occupied by the joint.

Further, the Peress diving apparatus has made unnecessary the use of an outside air supply and exhaust pipes. It carries its own means for reoxygenating the breathed air and of absorbing the carbonic acid breathed out by the diver.

Glasgow Approves Church Transfer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—At a meeting of the Corporation of Glasgow, approval was made of the scheme of transfer of the city churches to the general trustees of the Church of Scotland. Under the scheme the corporation will pay annually £4781, which is cheaper than the average upkeep of the churches.

At the same meeting Andrew Hood initiated a discussion on the licensing of the Glasgow University Club. The magistrates committee reported the application by three clubs, including that of the University Union, for renewal of certificates, and recommended that no objections be offered. Mr. Hood stated that in the past three months regrettable occurrences had taken place at both Cambridge and Aberdeen as the result of facilities for the sale of alcoholic liquor at the university.

Councilor Dollen said it was unfair that, because there might be one student intoxicated at one time or another, the impression could be given that all the 5000 students attending Gilmorehill were like that. He believed that the youths of today were better behaved, were much more temperate, as they were certainly much better educated, than were their ancestors, the contemporaries of present-day members of the corporation.

PALESTINE PAPERS ASSAIL MANDATORY

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The Hebrew press welcomes the Mandate Commission's report, a moderate daily newspaper saying that this is an important event in the history of Palestine's policy because it is the first time the commission has expressed a clear opinion regarding the mandatory's policy, charging the latter with not fulfilling its international obligations to encourage the establishment of a Jewish national home and not assisting in the rapprochement between Arabs and Jews.

A labor daily takes the similar line saying the mandatory could have accepted the commission's judgment using it as a basis of withdrawal of its recent unfriendly attitude but instead it "uses odd arguments, the strangest among which is the allegation that safeguarding the rights of non-Jews is the core of the mandate." The Arab press, so far, has made no comment.

TASMANIA PROSPERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tasmania—The introduction of Australia's new tariff rates coincided with the establishment of a woollen factory here. In a few months the industry has grown, work going on night and day. The plant turns out blankets, flannel suiting and other varieties of woollen cloth. Tasmania is already showing signs of improved conditions and prosperity.

FOR VIVISECTION CONTROL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—The West Australian National Council of Women has forwarded a resolution to the Federal Council of Women dealing with the introduction of state legislation to prevent in Western Australia abuses attending vivisection for research purposes. The resolution is intended to be placed on the agenda for the Hobart (Tasmania) conference early next year.

Tariff Exchanges With South America Talked at Parley

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The tariff was again thrust to the fore Aug. 26 by delegates to the Pan-American Reciprocal Trade Conference here. Not only the United States tariff on various commodities was considered but the tariffs of Latin-American countries received considerable attention.

Proposals were made that South American countries reduce duties on canned fruits not produced in those regions and in return California canners would use sugar produced in Latin America.

It was also recommended that Bolivian tin ore be sent to American smelters for handling instead of to Europe where the finished product is shipped to the United States.

On the other hand South American delegates thought United States shippers might impose lower rates on deferred payments. They pointed out that European competitors allow a far more liberal margin and hence obtain the business.

Importance of the projected Pan-American highway was stressed by Brig.-Gen. Logan Feland, retired, United States Marine Corps. The highway projected from Canada through Panama and to the northern boundary of Colombia is still in the formative state, the general pointed out, but he emphasized its significance in the exchange of visitors and commercial benefits between all countries concerned.

Four of the Argentine delegation have withdrawn from the meeting. Dr. Juan Godoy, consul-general at San Francisco from the Argentine, announced his withdrawal, with Dr. Jose Castellanos, Rubin Bence Pieres and Dr. Eduardo Blanchard. No reason was given for the action, although Dr. Godoy was nominated for permanent chairman of the conference. Simon J. Lubin of Sacramento was elected and it was stated that the vote was unanimous.

Third Party Talked by New York Drys

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dry forces of New York State may not even wait for the Republican state convention in Albany on Sept. 25 to form a third party pledged to support the Eighteenth Amendment and its enabling legislation, it was learned following a conference here Aug. 26.

While no decision was reached at the meeting to carry forward such a movement it was strongly intimated that militant independent plans for the forthcoming gubernatorial campaign are imminent.

Among the dry leaders who are urging this third party stand are Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who declared that "the slightest wet gesture made by the New York Republicans this year will provoke retaliation by the drys."

Other members of the conference were of the opinion that no such threat was necessary and that the dry forces need only emphasize their determination to refuse to support a wet Republican platform.

CHAUTAUQUA GROUP CONCLUDES SESSION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—The Chautauqua Institution concluded its fifty-seventh annual assembly Aug. 24. A brief address by Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president, marked the closing of the season's activities.

The concluding sermon was preached by Dr. George W. Richards, president of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States at Lancaster, Pa. During the season the Chautauqua Institution has not only held its own, but has shown reserves of power and vitality to carry forward with vigor the development of new cultural activities.

NEW YORK GARMENT MAKERS ON STRIKE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Three thousand children's dressmakers and 1200 raincoat makers stopped work here on Aug. 26 until their employers should agree to give them what they want. The dressmakers are asking a 5-day, 42-hour week, abolition of sweat shop conditions, wage increases averaging 10 per cent and impartial machinery to govern the industry.

The raincoat makers want a renewal of an old agreement. They are rejecting a 20 per cent wage cut and the proposed abolition of three and a half legal holidays.

BOARD FREES FAIRFAX CAPTAIN FROM BLAME

WASHINGTON (AP)—Capt. Archie H. Brooks of the S. S. Fairfax on Aug. 27 was absolved by the Commerce Department of responsibility for the collision last June between his vessel and the tanker Pinthis in Massachusetts Bay.

Dickerson N. Hoover, supervising inspector-general of the steamboat inspection service, announced a thorough investigation at Boston and Norfolk had failed to establish evidence substantiating charges made against Captain Brooks.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

MAINE

Dexter (auspices First Church, Bangor): First Universalist Church, 3 p. m., Aug. 31.

MASSACHUSETTS

Springfield: Municipal Auditorium 8:15 p. m., Sept. 5.

NEW YORK

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, Mott Avenue, near Broadway, 8:30 p. m. Sept. 4.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 1. Radiocast Station WPCH.

BRITISH WOMEN PLAN RULES FOR DOMESTIC WORK

Group Set Up to Devise Shorter Hours in Household Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"If we could clear up the domestic problem, we should do something of national importance," said Miss Blanche M. Randle, secretary of the Household Service League, referring to the work of the new association started by the National Council of Women to remove some of the difficulties for employer and employed alike.

Something more constructive than the mere opening of social clubs for domestic workers is needed to meet the situation, Miss Randle said.

The league will act as an information bureau in matters which relate to employment agencies, in matters of training, of household management, of labor-saving appliances, recreation, holidays, travel. It will hold itself ready to give information in matters of the law as it affects employers and servants, and will watch and, if necessary, initiate action in regard to legislation or administration affecting its members.

Efforts to raise the standing of domestic work extended, Miss Randle explained, far beyond the limits of any one country, and a recent questionnaire issued by the World's Y. W. C. A. had shown that in 18 different countries state-aided schemes offered some sort of facilities for education in domestic subjects, while training was given under the state or municipal authorities in Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland.

"Domestic service," said Miss Randle, "all over the world possesses no status and no laws. Nothing, so far at least as we are concerned in Great Britain, regulates hours or conditions, and there is a complete lack of all those things which, in other industries, go to make for the sense of coöperation and comradeship."

In Great Britain, this state of affairs applied to an industry which was nearly twice as large as any other women's industry. The number of indoor domestic workers had been given in the 1921 census as 1,148,698, of whom 795,819 were over the age of 20, and formed no less than 217 out of every 1000 women employed; while beyond these figures stretched the uncounted thousands of daily domestic workers who, entirely unorganized and unregulated, added to the difficulties of an already difficult situation.

On Record

SOME recently printed figures disclose the waning popularity of "assisting artists" at programs by orchestras. Over 40 years, a comparison of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago orchestra programs indicates a steady decrease in the number of arias, concertos, and other forms which require a soloist. The implication of the compiler is that American musical taste has improved greatly. A genuine improvement in the critical abilities of audiences may be granted immediately, but there also enters the factor of the "prima donna" conductor. Since audiences have now established as definite a vogue for conductors as they once had for sopranos, the virtuoso leader of an orchestra is often reluctant to give way to a performer of note. Therefore, the wealth of recent recordings which give performances by outstanding musicians of works demanding both a soloist and an orchestra are welcome indeed.

Schubert, Brahms, Liszt, Tchaikovsky, Mozart and Bach are all available in recordings of large works, and the performances enlist widely separated orchestras. One of the newest of the lot is Brahms's Concerto No. 2 in B flat, with Arthur Rubinstein for pianist and Albert Coates conducting the London Symphony Orchestra. This Victor issue consists of five records, and is album set M 80 in the commercial listings. The division of the music in the disks is impeccable, and suffers none of the bad breaks of continuity one usually encounters. Rubinstein seems an excellent choice for this Brahmsian music. He lends it the vigor and the impact which are necessary for the full exposition of the meaty measures. This is a complicated work, with all the tortuous structural elaborations which Brahms favored. Coates's reading is straightforward, incisive, often brilliant. The registration is clear and vibrant, and the different choirs of the orchestra as well as the solo instrument enunciate their individual timbres with brilliant lucidity.

Schubert comes to us via Columbia. Gaspar Cassado, versatile and able musician as well as splendid violoncellist, has made an arrangement of a little-known work of Schubert's, a sonata for arpeggione and piano. The arpeggione, or guitar-violoncello, was a stringed instrument played with a bow. Its inventor was one G. Staufer of Vienna, and he produced his hybrid instrument in 1823. It never came into much popular favor, and it seems likely that Schubert's composition of the sonata in 1824 for Vincenzo Schuster, a proficient with the arpeggione, has alone preserved its name and somewhat limited fame for us of a later day. Cassado has taken the original work and made an excellent transcription for full orchestra and cello. Even the pedant need not cavil at the arrangement, for in this instance, a magnificent work unavailable today because of the disappearance of the arpeggione from current practice is now brought into a deserved prominence. Cassado has left the second and third movements, except for the coda of the latter, to follow the original composition bar for bar. In the first movement, however, he has inaugurated many changes. These are made in good taste, and therefore need not be condemned. Probably the rarest moments come during the second movement, since here Schubert's extraordinary lyric genius shines most luminously. The melody of this Adagio is exquisitely beautiful. The present performance comes from Cassado and a symphony orchestra conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty, and is an entirely commendable affair.

Liszt's E flat Concerto has just been released by Brunswick. Alexander Brailovsky is the pianist and Julius Prüwer conducts the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra through the instrumental portion of the work. The three records unfold the brilliance and the verve which are so characteristic of the young pianist's splendid abilities, and also reveal a noteworthy degree of finished ensemble in the orchestra itself. Liszt's "Liebestraum" fills the obverse of the third disk, played in a sufficiently romantic and lyrical vein by Brailovsky.

From the Columbia company come the three other works enlisting soloists as well as orchestras. Tchaikovsky's Concerto in B flat minor for piano and orchestra is played by Cutner Solomon and the Hallé orchestra led by Sir Hamilton Harty. This is a four-record set and comes in an album. Well and convincingly made, it is a worthwhile addition to current repertories of disks. Mozart's A major Concerto No. 5 for violin and orchestra comes from Josef Wolfsthal and a symphony orchestra led by Dr. Weissman. Here are shimmering violin tone, sound musicianship and well-contrived registration of orchestral choirs. Bach's Suite No. 3 in D major is played by Désiré Defauw and the orchestra of the Brussels Royal Conservatory. The reading is a skilled and luminous one, and should hold much appeal to devotees of the great contrapuntist. C. S. B.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 31

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Concert (WJZ Chain). Joseph Littau, conductor. 2.

Concert Jewels (NBC Pacific). Program directed by Emil Polak ranges from Mozart to Glazounoff. 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Muriel Wilson, soprano; George Simons, tenor; Joe Kahn, pianist; string trio (WEAF Chain). 5:30.

Major Bowes' Capitol Family (WEAF Chain). Orchestra conducted by Yascha Bunchuk; Louise Bave, soprano; Westell Gordon, tenor; Southernaires, male quartet; Hannah Klein, pianist; Waldo Mayo, violinist. 7:35.

Radio Revue (WJZ Chain). Welcome Lewis, crooner; Mary McCoy, soprano; Lady Bugs, piano duo; soloists; orchestra direction Hugo Mariani. 8:15.

Choral Orchestra; Muted Singers (Standard Brands—WEAF Chain). Phil Ohman and Victor Arden play two-piano number. 8:30.

Josef Pasternack's Orchestra; Wilfred Glen, bass (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T). Popular music. 9:15.

Blue and White Band; Barbara Blanchard, sprano; male quartet (Borden—NBC Pacific).

Rhythmic Music

Oilomatics (Williams—WJZ Chain). Orchestra direction of Josef Koestner; Fred Waldner, tenor. 7:30.

Champions (Studebaker—WEAF—T). Directed by Jean Goldkette. 10:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Harbor Lights (WJZ Chain). An old sea captain's tales. 6:30.

Mystery House (WEAF Chain). Melodrama with musical background. 7.

"Romeo and Juliet" (WJZ Chain). Another "Hour with Shakespeare." 9:45.

Characteristic Music

Don Carlos' Marimba Band (WJZ Chain). With Adolfo Utrera, tenor. 4:30.

Echoes of the Orient (WEAF Chain). Sven von Hallberg's instrumental ensemble. 5.

El Tango Romantico (WJZ Chain). Hugo Mariani's orchestra in Spanish concert. 7:05.

Red Lacquer and Jade (WOR). George Shackley's Oriental program. 9.

South Sea Islanders (WJZ Chain). String orchestra; Joseph Rodgers, tenor. 10:45.

Talk

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence. 9.

Recitals

Sterling Singers (WJZ Chain). With piano solos by Mme. Lolita Cabrera Gainsboro. 4.

Joe White, "Silver Masked Tenor" (WEAF Chain). 5:15.

Songs at Eventide (WJZ Chain). Lew White, organist; Mme. Genia Fonariova, mezzo-soprano. 6.

Enna Jettick Melodies (WJZ—T). Mixed quartet. 8.

In Time of Roses (WEAF—T). Women's octet. 9:45.

Musical Memories (WEAF—T). Salon Singers; Lew White, organist. 10:45.

Sam Herman, xylophonist (WEAF Chain). 11:15.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). 11:30.

Gunnar Johansen, pianist. (NBC Pacific). 8:30.

FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 1

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Selection from "Sweet Adeline" and two Glazounoff numbers. 6:05.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Frederick Reinisch, conductor. 10.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier directs string ensemble. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Featuring Henri Therrien, tenor. 7:50.

Footlight Echoes (WOR). George Shackley devotes himself, his singers and orchestra to favorite musical comedy numbers of past seasons. 8:01.

**Gypsies' (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Harry Horlick's orchestra; male quartet; string sextet. 8:30.

Victor Young's Orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Baritone solos; string choir. 9.

Family Party (General Motors—WEAF—T). Frank Black conducts orchestra; male quartet; soloists. 9:30.

In the Spotlight (WJZ Chain). Welcome Lewis, crooner; Berna and Vera Deane, vocal duo; Walter Preston, baritone; Robert Simmons, tenor; orchestra. 10:30.

Piano Capers (NBC Pacific). Dell Perry and Oscar Young, duo pianists; soloists. 6:30.

Pacific Serenaders (NBC Pacific). Eva Garcia conducts. 9.

Rhythmic Music

Adolf Dumont's Orchestra (Shell—WEAF Chain). 10:30.

Symphonists (Shell—NBC Pacific). Rudy Seiger's Orchestra. 8.

Recital

Harp Harmony (NBC—KGO, KOA, KHQ). Harp, violin and voice. 10.

Choir

Mormon Tabernacle Choir and Organ (WJZ—T). From Salt Lake City. 6.

Minstrels

Cotton Blossom Minstrels (NBC—KGO, KECA). The whole minstrel show with all the trimmings, for an hour. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago, 10:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

Crime Prevention Program (WJZ—T). Based on actual police records. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Great horseshoe-pitching contest. 9:30.

The Arm of the Law (NBC Pacific). New series of court room sketches. 10.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News." (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago, 10:45.

"Believe It or Not" (Colonial Beacon Oil—WEAF Chain). Robert L. Ripley tells of queer holidays and celebrations. 7:30.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Half Hour in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). 8.

Labor Day Address (WEAF Chain). Frank Morrison, Secretary of American Federation of Labor. 10.

NEW JERSEY ASKS BRIDGE BIDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—Advertisements were placed by the State Highway Commission on Aug. 25 calling for bids on the two 1200-foot bridges to be constructed over the Passaic and Hackensack rivers on the new diagonal route between Newark and the Holland vehicular tunnel in Jersey City. The bids will be opened Sept. 15.

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127 East Front Street Tel. 6-0016
The Centre of the Business Centre

N. MEYERS & SONS
COAL
Upper Lehigh Old Company Lehigh
NONE BETTER MINED
303 E. Fourth Street Phone
Plainfield, N. J. 6-1911

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

Eddie's Beauty Parlor
211 WEST FRONT STREET
Catering to Ladies Who Are Particular. Specializing in Permanent Waving.
PHONE 6-5621

American Watches *Gorham Silver*
GIFTS
Charming—Useful—Lasting
TAYLOR'S, *Jeweler*
115 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0820
Seth Thomas Clocks *Pewterware*

RIDGEWOOD

SILK HOSE
Pure Silk—Full Fashioned
$1 to $1.69
The Toggery Shop
34 Oak St., nr. Post Office

PERENNIALS
Rock Garden Plants, Evergreens.
Shrubbery for Sale.
THE SEDGEWICK NURSERY
also makes Pools and Rock Gardens
135 So. Highwood Ave., Glen Rock, N. J.
Phone Ridgewood 6-2601W

Harper Method Shop
Permanent Waving
Nestle *Realistic*
ANNA H. SMITH Tel. 6-1911
14 OAK STREET

Lange's Hardware Store
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
Bar Harbor Chairs, painted in colors, $2.50 each. White or Ivory, $3.50 each.
HOUSEHOLD CARPENTRY
36 OAK STREET Tel. 6-1984

The Superior Market
Choice Meats and Sea Food
107 E RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
FREE DELIVERY Tel. Ridgewood 6-2390

E. S. BARRY
GROCER
109 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. 6-3630-3631

TENAFLY

THE LITTLE SHOP
POST OFFICE BLDG TENAFLY, N. J.
Featuring smart wearing apparel and harmonizing accessories for the discriminating woman
Distinctively fashioned and moderately priced.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
COAL—LUMBER—MILLWORK
MASON MATERIALS
HARDWARE—PAINT

ANDREW KRUP, *The Tailor*
Has Moved Across the Street to
237 EAST BROAD STREET
and is ready to serve all who want to be fitted for new suits or have repairing, pressing or cleaning neatly done.
Tel. 3588

FRANK SIEVERS
117 BROAD STREET
BAKERY
First Class Bread, Cake and Pies
Established 1919

R. BRUNNER
Diamonds Watches
Jewelry
206 BROAD STREET

QUALITY MARKET
EDWARD GETTIS, Prop.
110-112 East Broad Street
WE AIM TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.
All Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
Tel. 1831-1832 Let us serve you.

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY *and* SUPPLY CO., Inc.
221-223 North Avenue Phone: Westfield 1020

RUSSELL E. DARBY
DRUG STORE
Cor. South and Summit Aves. Tel. 1198
Costa's Ice Cream
Mary Lincoln Candies 70¢ lb.

F. H. SCHAEFER
74 ELM STREET
DRY GOODS
We carry Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery, 1.50, 1.95—Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. No poor goods at any price. Tel. 450.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
BERGENLINE AVE & SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK, N.J

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Authentic Interpretations of the NEW
Fall Fashions
await your selection
HESS BROTHERS
Allentown, Pa.

Wetherhold & Metzger
THE HOME OF
"WALK-OVER"
"ARCH-PRESERVER"
and Other Famous Shoes
X-Ray Shoe Fitting Service without extra charge.
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Lee's Beauty Salon
143 N. 11th St., Allentown, Pa.
We specialize in Permanent Waving
For appointment Dial 5662

CASH—*Get It From Us*
Loans $100 to $300
Friendly, confidential service. No endorsers. As long as 20 months to repay. Lower rate saves you nearly one-third.
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION
719 Hamilton St. Phone: Allentown 6132

ARDMORE

The Quality Shop
12 Cricket Avenue
We Specialize in Silk Stockings and Lingerie
Notions of the Better Kind
MRS. E. L. COBURN

BETHLEHEM

KREIDLERS
Exclusive Agents for Wilbur Coon and Polly Preston Shoes for Women, and Nettleton, Florsheim, Bostonian Shoes for Men.
M. E. KREIDLER'S SONS, 17 E. 3d St.

G. R. KINNEY & Co., Inc.
EDUCATOR SHOES
549 MAIN STREET

BUSH & BULL CORPORATION
Bethlehem's Department Store
BROAD AND MAIN STREETS

CHESTER

Johnson's
Walk-Over Boot Shop
Now at Our New Location
626 Edgemont Ave., Chester, Pa.

EASTON

CASH—*Get It From Us*
Loans $100 to $300
Friendly, confidential service. No endorsers. As long as 20 months to repay. Lower rate saves you nearly one-third.
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION
2nd Floor, First National Bank Building
Phone: Bell 6990

ERIE

"We Put New Life in Old Shoes"
FINE SHOE REPAIRING
STADLER'S
720 MYRTLE STREET 504 W. 8TH ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

Armour's
Star Products
H. Oppenheimer
663 West 11th Street
24-291

Hamilton Watches
B. F. SIEGER
"The only Jeweler on the Pike"
1326 TURNPIKE

What We Say It Is, IT IS

Silk Suits of Rare Beauty Are Now on Display in Our Apparel Shop
Frost AND Lacey
SHOES-HOSIERY-SMART GOWNS
828 STATE, *Near Ninth*

"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

COAL — COKE
We feel the best is none too good for our customers. This is the time to put in your supply of coal.
J. F. SIEGEL COAL CO.
Phone 22-097

Those who appreciate "the better things" will enjoy dining frequently at
The INDICH
RESTAURANT AND CAFETERIA
S. W. Corner Tenth and Peach Streets

Coming to Erie?
Let us service your car
AUBURN—CORD
AGENCY
121 WEST SEVENTH STREET
WEST 7TH ST. GARAGE Ph. 23-012

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PERFECT AMERICAN DIAMONDS WATCHES
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
707 STATE STREET

JOHN V. LAVER
FLORIST
704 State Street, Erie, Penn.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

CASH—*Get It From Us*
Loans $100 to $300
Friendly, confidential service. No endorsers. As long as 20 months to repay. Lower rate saves you nearly one-third.
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION
State St., Cor. 10th St. Phone: Dial 23-234

HARRISBURG

Visit the
GORGAS
Soda Fountains
THE GEORGE A. GORGAS STORES
At 16 and 1306 North Third Street and the Kline Building

GEORGE N. BARNES
Second at State Street
"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale

Cantilever Shoe Shop
217 NORTH SECOND STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Teesdale Service
Repairing of All Things
ELECTRICAL
5421 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Phone Sherwood 7664

Indian Design Silver Bracelets
Hammered and shaped by hand; $1.00 others with turquoise stones from $2.00 to $5.00. Mail orders filled.
The CUT GLASS SHOP
19 So. 18th Street, PHILA., PA.

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW INC.
6026 BROAD ST.
7 SHERIDAN

"Everything Good to Eat"
MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone Hiland 3000

F. L. OERTELL
Phone Churchill 1060
Painting and Decorating
Wall Paper Signs Craftex
749 Franklin Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Meet your friends at
ROTH'S GRILL
5806 Penn Ave., Enright Theatre Bldg.
East Liberty, Pa.
Charcoal Grilled Steak and Chop Dinners, $1.00
Sunday Hours, 12 Noon to 9 P. M.
Week Days, 5 to 9 P. M.
DELIGHTFUL ATMOSPHERE

Eastman Kodak
STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Ciné Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

TRUSSELL'S
214 Stanwix Street
(Opp. Jenkins Arcade)
Shoe Repairing

BEAD STUDIO
Special restringing and reassembling of beads in new styles. Extra beads, rondels, chains clasps supplied. Beads cleaned. Beaded bags repaired and relined. Frames supplied.
PROMPT AND RELIABLE SERVICE
CARE GIVEN REAL STONES
CLARICE MAY HAMER
Atlantic 8794 317 Pittsburgh Life Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH
(Continued)

SHADY SIDE GROCERY
Telephone Mayflower 3831, 3832
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
GEORGE I. KEMMERER 4709 Center Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone—
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

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The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

KEYSTONE
INDEMNITY EXCHANGE
Participating Automobile Insurance
A. T. SCARBOROUGH, District Manager
Berks County Trust Building

Shoe Fashions in Reading
MANNING ARMSTRONG
642 Penn Street
Foot Craft Shoes *Walk-Over Shoes*

Economy Print Shop
TEXTILE and COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
FIFTH and COURT STREETS
O. D. BROWN, *Prop.* Dial 36221

A Department Store for 68 Years
KLINE, EPPIHIMER & COMPANY
Penn Square Reading, Pa.

VICTOR RECORDS
of Hymns used in Christian Science services recorded in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., by CLAUDE E. SAUNIER, Organist, FLORENCE MIDDAUGH, Contralto. Complete in Album $5.50, or sold separately if desired.
WITTICHS, *The Musical Shop*
635 PENN STREET

BEAUTY CRAFT SALON
17 N. Fifth Street, *Second Floor*
PERMANENT WAVING
Expert Finger Waving
Dial 3-7430

The Berks County Trust Company
"Reading's Progressive Bank"
SERVICE—SAFETY
Name this company as executor under your will.
Main Office: 35-41 No. 6th Street
Penn Street Office: 308 Penn Street
Member Federal Reserve System

SEWICKLEY

Water Spar Varnish Quick Drying Lacquer Enamel
BOREM'S HARDWARE
424 BEAVER ST., SEWICKLEY

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Meats, Butter, Eggs, Cheese
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries
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DELIVERY SERVICE
Tel. Sewickley 1227 and 1228 348 Beaver St.

W. J. MULLAN CO.
YOUR RADIO SHOP
VICTOR RCA MAJESTIC PHILCO
Phone Sewickley 425 420 Beaver Street

Campney's Grocery
"The Best Place to Market After All"
MONARCH COCOA
MONARCH CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE
MONARCH PINEAPPLE JUICE
MONARCH RHUBARB
MONARCH RED RASPBERRIES FOR ICE
"OUR OWN" BRAND MAYONNAISE

UPPER DARBY

The Treese Speciality Shop
announces its removal from
The New Arcade Building, 6916 Market St.
Opening September 2, 1930
to larger quarters
6934 MARKET STREET
Six Years in This Section
Junior and Ladies' Dresses, sizes 12 to 44
JEWELRY
An added line of Children's Wear Hosiery Repairing
Agency for Barrett Nephews & Co. Cleaning and Dyeing Glove Cleaning
Gifts, Cards and Bridge Supplies

EDGE HILL FARMS
College Inn Food Products—Boned Chicken, Chicken a la King, Tomato Juice Cocktail ready for use.
We have a splendid line of these products
Phone Blvd. 731 6933 Ashby Rd.
Member of Eastern Trade and Travel

H.C. Jaeger Inc.
Blvd. 2349 35 So. 69th St., Upper Darby
NEVASPRED CORSET
Showing of Women's, Misses' Individual Dresses

Boulevard 798
A. L. HELD, *Inc.*
Sales RADIO Service
7059 Garrett Road

Bell Phone, Boulevard 197
Gerber's Shoe Service
69th Street Theatre Building
Rear of Theatre
Shoes Called For and Delivered

LU-BEN'S
QUALITY SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
All shoes fitted by our new and modern X-Ray machine
LU-BEN'S PERSONAL SERVICE
Open every evening 7042 GARRETT RD.

LEWIS BROS.
formerly
TERMINAL MEAT MARKET
PRIME MEATS
Fresh dressed poultry.
Delivery service call Blvd. 626
Garret Rd. 7054

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY
(Continued)

Phone Madison 7000
Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service
LANSDOWNE ICE and COAL COMPANY
Philadelphia and Suburban Deliveries including CHESTER and SWARTHMORE
Melrose and Baltimore Avenues
Lansdowne, Pa.

UPPER DARBY—Lansdowne

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Offer their different plans of service for each family budget
Stewart Ave. East of Union Ave.
Lansdowne, West Philadelphia and Suburban collection and delivery.

J. F. COLLATY
Paints—Hardware
Screen and Screen Doors
203 E. Plumstead Avenue, LANSDOWNE
Phone Madison 3906

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Short Line from 69th Street passes door
Providence Cottage
STATE STREET AT PROVIDENCE ROAD
Phone Media 100
OPEN ALL YEAR
TEA LUNCH DINNER

WILKINSBURG

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Penn Ave. and Wood St.
"The Outstanding Bank in Wilkinsburg"

WALMER HARDWARE OF WILKINSBURG
SUN PROOF PAINTS
PITCAIRN VARNISHES
Chas. W. Walmer Hardware Co.
716 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

J. D. FLUDE CO.
CLOTHING FURNISHINGS
HATS SHOES
Men's and Boys' Wear Exclusively
WOOD AT SOUTH, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

BIRDS FROM OUR SHOPPE ARE GUARANTEED
And the very best supplies
European Bird Shoppe
710 South Avenue,
Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Ser-Vus Company, Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Three Stores for Your Convenience
825 Penn Avenue Franklin 4129
911 Homewood Avenue Franklin 0825
611 Hay Street Franklin 4822

P. Ludebuehl & Son
Shoes and Hosiery
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
918-920 Wood Street

KEPPLE'S BEAUTY SALON
"Beauty Culture in All Its Branches"
Phone Penhurst 0110 Kregar Building
WOOD & ROSS, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
A Beautiful and Lasting Permanent Wave, $4.00 Complete

FALLER'S BETTER FURNITURE
FRANKLIN 0118 707-709 PENN AVE

WILLIAMSPORT

Sherman's Restaurant
Good Things to Eat
Strictly Home Cooking
334 BROAD STREET
MONTOURSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA
On the Susquehanna Trail

YORK

Safe Deposit Boxes
$2.50 a year and up
YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
12 East Market St., York, Pa.
We specialize in the Settlement of Estates

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 Jefferson Ave., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream
16-18 N. SHERMAN STREET
YORK, PA.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL—Mrs. S. E. Bancroft, 23 Romney Avenue, Waterloo Road, S. S. Homely Apartments.

BLACKPOOL, N.—Berry & Lord, 6, Wilton Parade, Claremont Park—Public & private apartments; half minute from promenade; sea view.

MORECAMBE-KINGSTON HOUSE, 52 Regent Rd.—Public & private apartments, near sea & tennis; recommended. MRS. OLDHAM.

SOUTHPORT—Refined Apartments, with or without board. MISS ORMESHER, 3, Marlborough Gardens.

SOUTHPORT—Misses Coldwell, Rosedale, 11 Talbot St., superior apartments or board residence. Phone 3418.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL — Sunnyside Boarding Establishment; excellent cuisine; electric light, hot & cold water; private sitting room, terms on application. MRS. EMMETT, Sunnyside, Derby Road N. S.

LIVERPOOL Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—
in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY, 'Phone 5239

LONDON, HYDE PARK. 72 Oxford Terrace, W. 2—High-class guest house for ladies; terms 30/- per week with board; or bed and breakfast, terms arranged. Phone Paddington 7732.

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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
(Continued)

MORECAMBE, SMITH & BRINDLE. Kia-Ora, 29 Sea View Parade. Select apartments or board residence, highly recommended; home comforts.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — The Regent private residential hotel; superior board residence, electric lighting, central heating; garage, large garden. 55, 57 & 59, Osborne Road. Telephone Jesmond 906.

SOUTHPORT — Normanhurst, Lord St. West—Near Christian Science church; home comforts, gas fires; garage near. Phone 548711.

ST. ANNES (NR. BLACKPOOL)
"Bel-Air," 15 North Drive—Late dinner, lounge; nr. pier & Ashton Gardens; from 3 guineas weekly. Tel. 1342. Tariff, Mrs. Robinshaw.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BLACKPOOL—WATTS AGENCY, 36 Topping Street. All classes of maids, etc., catered for. Phone 1770.

POST VACANT

TRAVELLER required; gown and mantles; must have connection Cheshire and North Wales. Apply Bradbury and Co., 20 Wood Street, Liverpool.

POST WANTED

LADY FASHION ARTIST requires post in large store or studio; trained Leeds College of Arts; advertising agency experience. WHITHAM, Morleigh, The Drive, Roundham, Leeds.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

ALLONBY, CUMBERLAND—Solway Private Hotel; unique position on shore of Solway Firth; large public rooms; separate tables; golf, tennis, bathing; personal supervision. MISS HOOPER.

LAKELAND — Beautiful Buttermere. Ideal holiday resort. Victoria Hotel excellently modernised unlicensed. Proprietor also finds farms etc. for applicants.

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

A GUARANTEE WITH EVERY PURCHASE!
IRWINS
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

Phone 2676 Birkenhead
The "Cecil" Hairdressers
59 Woodchurch Lane, Prenton
Permanent waving, manicure, marcel waving, shingling, etc.
Fully qualified assistants

CHESTER

ENSURE GUARANTEED FOODSTUFFS - SHOP AT
Irwins
FRODSHAM ST., CHESTER.

Francison Portable Gramophone
the little fellow with a wonderful voice. Plays with lid closed, fitted with volume control, also patent starting and stopping device. £3.
Francis and Sons
15 & 17 S. MICHAELS ROW, CHESTER
Tel. 637

A. E. BAKER
Established 1859
Fruiterer & Greengrocer
Tinned Fruits
108 Northgate Street Telephone 405
Orders delivered promptly.

RUNCORN

FOR QUALITY AND VALUE
IRWINS
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
40, Church St RUNCORN

STOCKPORT

P. RUSCOE
HOSIERY & GLOVE
ESTABLISHMENT
LADIES' *and* CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHING
53 PRINCES STREET

WALLASEY

IRWINS
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

DERBYSHIRE

BUXTON

BURGONS LTD.
High Class Family Grocers & Provision Merchants
French & Italian Warehousemen
SPECIALISTS IN DAIRY PRODUCE
SPRING GARDENS, BUXTON
Branches Throughout Derbyshire, Lancashire and Cheshire

High Class Butcher
Tel. 404
Frank Simpson
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MARKET STREET

Ironmongery
and
Household Stores
SHAW BROTHERS
9 & 11 MARKET STREET Tel. 300

DERBY

T. Vaughan & Son Ltd.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Tailors
Telephone 380
Curzon Buildings, Wardwick, Derby

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
MIDLAND DRAPERY Co. Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

The Central Educational Co. Ltd.
Books, Stationery, Gifts
Wireless, Sports, Toys
Arts and Crafts, etc.
18 ST. PETER'S STREET, DERBY

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY
(Continued)

PORTER'S POULTRY
FOODS *are the* BEST
CURZON STREET, DERBY

DURHAM

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

Better Print at —
ROBERT KELLY LTD.
"THE PRINTERS"
GATESHEAD, CO. DURHAM

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL

The Oldest Establishment in Westmorland
C. & R. PENNINGTON
FAMILY GROCER, etc.
KENDAL, WESTMORELAND
Courtesy—Service—Value Guaranteed
We stock Postum & Riddex
Phone Kendal 21, Coniston 4

Kendal. 4 miles South of Town
LEVENS HOTEL
First-class accommodation.
Accommodation for 25 Cars.
OPEN ALL-YEAR ROUND
Tel. "Comfort Kendal." Phone 10

NEWBY BRIDGE

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking Windermere. Extensive grounds. A. A. & R. A. C. Central heating; hot and cold water in bedrooms. TEL. 22 NEWBY BRIDGE.

RYDAL

GLEN ROTHAY HOTEL
RYDAL, AMBLESIDE
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis; electric light; coaches from Windermere Station (A. A. & R. A. C.).
Tel. AMBLESIDE 43.

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.
SALE NOW PROCEEDING
ACCRINGTON and NELSON
Tel. 2568

H. E. HARVEY
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL FRUITERER
Also OYSTER BAR
64 Abbey St., Accrington Tel. 2961

MILTON HOLGATE
MEAT PURVEYOR
MILD HOME-CURED BACON
PLAIN or SMOKED
75 Whalley Road, Accrington Tel. 2611
Orders promptly attended to

For the best Photography, Cameras, Cine-apparatus, Films, etc., go to
WALTONS
Specialists in Depeloping, Printing, Enlarging, etc.
114, Abbey St., Accrington Tel. 2055

BLACKPOOL

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
Aquatite Waterproofs
MDLLE. FLORENCE
33 General Street

BACK REGENT ROAD, BLACKPOOL
PRINTING
By F. TAYLOR & CO.
(Blackpool) Ltd. Tel. 1187

H. RISHTON
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
19 Queen St. Tel. 1206

JOAN
Millinery, Gowns, Lingerie
Hosiery and Knitwear
3 and 4 Palladium Buildings
Blackpool S. S. Phone 3504

BOLTON

'Phone 3558
H. & S. SENIOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Own Materials Made Up TAILORS
35 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Urgent orders at shortest notice

LIVERPOOL

Pioneer Stores LIMITED
invite you to visit their New Furnishing Show Rooms and Model Home, 9-19 BOLD STREET.

S. & J. GOULD
19 Tarlton St., Church St., Liverpool
One of the Leading Fashion Houses for Ladies' Tailor-Mades
Practical Furriers Tel. Royal 459

REED AND SON
Invite Connoisseurs and Collectors to inspect their stock of OLD ENGLISH SILVER, Bric-a-brac, quaint things, jewelry, etc.
6 and 8 MOUNT PLEASANT
(Close by Midland Adelphi Hotel)
LIVERPOOL

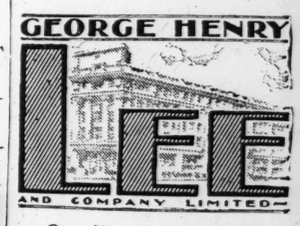
J. COLLINSON & CO.
34 & 36 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL
Phone 2618 Royal
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
(Agents for Cantilever Shoes)

J. W. HUGHES
HAIR SPECIALIST
Basnett St., Liverpool Tel. Royal 3050
MacDONALD SYSTEM
(none better)
Used by London's most exclusive Establishments. Your hair beautifully and permanently waved.

SPEIRS & GLEDSDALE Ltd.
PRINTERS
STATIONERS BOOKBINDERS Etc.
18 CABLE STREET, LIVERPOOL
Telephone BANK 4597

LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)



Quality for Quality
Liverpool's Lowest Prices—Always
LIVERPOOL

FOR GUARANTEED GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
IRWINS
180 BRANCHES IN THE DISTRICT
We sell Yorkshire Relish, Peek Frean's Biscuits, Goddard's Plate Powder and most other well-advertised proprietary lines.

BM
BON MARCHÉ
(LIVERPOOL) LTD.
THE STORE OF FINE QUALITIES AND MODERATE PRICES

WOOLLRIGHT & Co. Ltd
have made a "SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF OUTSIZE GOWNS" etc. for the "YOUNG FULL FIGURE" as well as for the "MATRON"
BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL

OWEN OWENS
FIRST FOR FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNITURE, *and* FURNISHINGS
OWEN OWEN Ltd.
CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

ALSOP BROS.
Coal & Coke Merchants
35 & 37 TUNNEL ROAD
Tel. Wavertree 308

HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS DECORATORS

F. F. HUDSON
Book Bags—Covers
Fancy Leather Goods
15 Ranelagh St. Liverpool
New Branch
16 Sea View Road, Wallasey

MILLINERY—GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
HOSIERY—KNITWEAR
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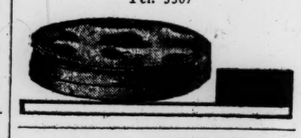

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

FATHER TIME lays his hand lightly on those who have used him well.
—DICKENS.

In Lighter Vein

Mustn't

Nothing was safe from Jack's inquisitive little fingers.

"See Daddy, an airplane," he exclaimed excitedly, one day, gazing through the window.

Daddy was busy reading. "Quite right, my boy, but don't touch," he answered.—*Children's Newspaper.*

Defined

Candby: "There's a big difference between a botanist and a florist."

Mowks: "Is there, really?"

Candby: "Yes; a botanist is one who knows all about flowers, and a florist is one who knows all about the price people will pay for them!"—*Montreal Star.*

The Expert Riverman

"Oh, yes," said the pilot on the river steamboat. "I have been on this river so long I know where every stump is."

Just then, with a jar, the boat struck a stump. "There; that's one of them now," he continued. — *Pathfinder.*

Thump, Thump!

Jones (indicating ceiling): "Did you know I used to live above you?"

Apartment House Dweller: "Yes, I remember those were your old stamping grounds."

Buen Humor, Madrid

The Pianist: "Gentlemen, that work that you have heard is my last composition. Did it please you?"

Voice: "Yes, sir, if that really is your last."

Just Too Bad

An employer advertised for an odd-job man. "To be partly indoors and partly outdoors." By return of post he received a reply:

"Dear Sir—What will happen if the door slams?"—*Montreal Star.*

Sticking To It

Waiter: "You will find, sir, that we advertise very truthfully."

Diner: "Yeah? The minute steaks you advertise are very minute."

Odds and Ends

Scale Anniversary

The one hundredth anniversary of the invention of the platform scale, which revolutionized methods of weighing, was celebrated this year in St. Johnsbury, Vt., the home of the inventor, Thaddeus Fairbanks.

ITINERANT MILK BOTTLE

A large milk distributing company reports that the average milk bottle makes 20 trips before it is lost or broken.

Prohibition Note

Public places for the sale of intoxicating liquor are barred from the municipal housing estates of Liverpool, England, an area occupied by about 15,000 houses.

Pompeii's Well

Excavations at Pompeii have brought to light an artesian well with a number of connecting pipes. It still furnishes a large quantity of water which will be used to supply the fountains that have been unearthed.

A Word a Day

Invincible

This word is a powerful one and expresses the thought of "incapable of being conquered, overcome or subdued." Whatever is "invincible" stands immovable, invulnerable, insuperable, resisting and nullifying all attacks.

The word is derived from the Latin *invincibilis*, "unconquerable," compounded of *in*, "not," and *vincere*, "to conquer."

There are some interesting discriminations between "invincible" and the word which is commonly regarded as its closest synonym, "indomitable." The latter, for instance, applies exclusively to persons or personal qualities; the former applies also to things. "Indomitable" suggests stubborn determination or endurance; whatever is "invincible," on the other hand, is inherently unconquerable.

In-vin'-ci-ble is accented on the second syllable; sound each *i* as in *it*.

"The paper's honorable policies rendered it invincible in the field of journalism."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

"Cheer Up," Says the Admiral. "Even If You Are 'at Sea' Once In a While—and Without a Boat—There Are Lots of Folks Who Are Looking for a Chance to Help."

Brevities

London Humorist: An exhibition of sculpture in ice was held on the Continent. A visitor who commenced to praise the exhibits very warmly was hurriedly asked to leave the building.

Judge: An excellent job for a boy just out of college would be in the collection department of some large firm, dictating letters to customers explaining why they must send money at once.

Judge: These tree-sitting endurance records are going to be broken when a friend of ours tries it. He says he's going to sit on an acorn and eventually climb down out of a big oak.

The Kind Master

Vienna

FIFTEEN years ago there passed away a music master who was famous not only for the great musicians he had turned out, but also for his kind deeds.

One day, there came to him a brilliant girl, sent by a Russian teacher to play for him before giving a concert in Vienna.

The master heard her play, and then after encouraging her said kindly, "And I suppose you have a pretty new dress for this concert of yours?"

But she had not, and knowing that the lack of this would affect a Viennese audience, the master decided that he would help her—though the girl was not a pupil, but a stranger to him.

He asked another girl to go with him, and together they bought a beautiful frock and shoes and stockings. Then, though he would have loved to send the things as a surprise to the young artiste, he knew that she would be doubtful of accepting them in that way. So he requested the other girl to take them, and assure her that she need not hesitate about accepting the gifts.

So, on the day of her concert the girl stepped forward in just the sort of gown Vienna approved, and the master's pupils from all over the hall applauded her heartily. The pretty clothes gave her an ease she would not have felt otherwise, and her concert was an immense success.

This is just one instance of the way in which Leschetizky put self last, never stopping to think that the girl's success would bring credit not to him, but another man.

His heart was in music, and so he would take only four pupils a day—though he might have accepted many and been rich—in order to devote himself to teaching them thoroughly.

Says the Children's Newspaper, "Can we wonder that such a teacher produced a Paderewski?"

The Children's Corner

Bert and a Bean

BERT'S full name, as will be recalled, is Albert. Albert Upper. As also may be recalled, he is the second assistant gardener on the plot of garden of Roger P. Scroggins, the good old squirrel of Boston Common. Bert belongs to the toad family. Although only a second assistant, he does most of the heavy gardening work. He likewise does a good share of the heavy gardening thinking.

Just now, as we catch him astride a small cucumber, he has finished the day's work and is holding in his arms a Kentucky Wonder bean. Remember that Bert is only a toad and that a Kentucky Wonder bean, such as he held in his arms, is a bean of goodish length and girth, measuring, roughly, seven inches in length and a quarter of an inch through at the middle.

Bert breaks the bean in two. From the inside of the green pod envelope he squeezes a seed. It, too, is called a bean, just as is the long envelope—the sort of bean which comes, together with many another of the same species, in a bean pot on Saturday night in the vicinity of Boston, and elsewhere. Bert cocks his eye at the seed, then at the two pieces of the broken Kentucky Wonder. Then he raises his eyes and rests them on the bean vines which tower above the cucumber on which he is sitting.

And Bert says things, to himself. As he says them, he does not notice that, behind the vines, stands a figure. The figure wears a Prince Albert coat and holds in its hand or paw a shiny high silk hat. Ah! Indeed, it is none other than Scroggins himself. Bert says on. Scroggins bends his ear to listen. And here is what he hears:

(Looking at the small seed in his hand, Bert speaking) "There you are. Yellow and with a soft, shiny skin. Inside that pod I just broke in two, there are a lot of your brothers and sisters. All very little beans. On the vines there, where you grew, are many other long bean pods. Some are longer than the one you came from. Some shorter. And the vine is so big and has so many leaves on its stems that a second assistant gardener and a number of other assistant gardeners all could sit under the leaves and be cool on the hottest day, because the sun couldn't get through all the leaves. Each one of those long vines and leaves have grown during the summer. They weren't here at all in the spring. Now, look at them! Is there anyone in the world clever enough to roll up all of those leaves

"There You Are," Said Bert. "Yellow, and With a Soft, Shiny Skin."

and vines and pack them into a tiny ball only as big as you, little seed? No, there isn't."

Scroggins, to himself, behind the vine whispered: "He's right!" Bert said some more:

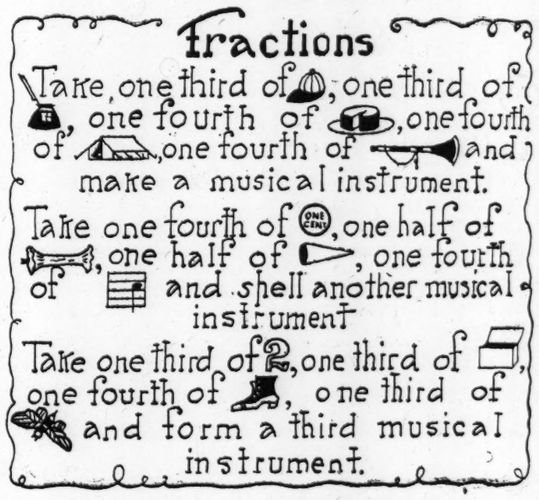
"I roll you around in my hands. You are so small I can toss you in the air." And Bert tossed the seed in the air. It came to rest on the ground beside the cucumber. "There," said Bert. "You are smaller than the cucumber. You are smaller than I am. But you are able to grow and grow and grow and keep growing until you become a vine with leaves. You look little, my seed, but you've got something inside of you that makes me look around at gardens and trees and vines and leaves and feel as though this is the most wonderful sort of place—this world. I'm going to hide you and next spring I'll plant you and then next summer about this time I'll look at the vine and the leaves and the pods and the beans that have grown from your little self, and I'll feel this same way all over again."

Bert hopped from the cucumber, picked up the bean carefully, hid it in a peanut shell and hopped over to take a look at the tomato plant.

Mr. Scroggins watched him with eyes staring wide and smiles wreathing his old face.

"A wise lad, Bert," he whispered to himself, and stepped softly away toward home.

Arithmetic Puzzle


Fractions
Take one third of , one third of , one fourth of , one fourth of , one fourth of and make a musical instrument.
Take one fourth of , one half of , one half of , one fourth of and spell another musical instrument
Take one third of , one third of , one fourth of , one third of and form a third musical instrument.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Sports Puzzle:
Squash, Polo, Hand Ball, Rugby.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
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EDITORIALS

The Revolution in Peru

"JUST another South American revolution," is likely to be the first thought of many a reader who scans the news of the Peruvian uprising. And this conclusion may be justified, for certainly the story of it, with only the names of the characters changed, reads almost word for word like that of numerous others which have preceded it in the peppery little republics clustered around the equator.

The deposed President, Augusto B. Leguia, had seized the reins of government by a coup d'état in 1919, and for eleven years ruled as a virtual dictator. Twice he caused the Constitution to be changed so that he could succeed himself in office. His rule was far from a liberal one, and yet it was in many ways beneficial to Peru. The outstanding triumph, perhaps, was his successful settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute with Chile. But a serious economic crisis has arisen in the country, and President Leguia's dictatorial Government is blamed, though it is probably no more than a contributing cause.

The action of the "play" moves swiftly against this background of economic discontent and political repression. In a distant province, Arequipa, the garrison revolts, under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. Sanchez Cerro, and immediately repercussions are felt in the capital, Lima. Riots and disturbances break out in the streets. President Leguia quickly sees that his eleven-year-old "throne" is tottering, and attempts to save it by swearing in a new Cabinet.

But it is too late. The younger officers of the army, convinced that they have the support of the people, inform President Leguia that they have decided to form a junta (military committee) government. Seeing that he has lost the support of both the people and the army, President Leguia resigns and attempts to leave the country, but is brought back by order of the junta to be tried for his "misdeeds." Gen. Manuel Ponce, at the head of the military junta Government, immediately offers the Ministry of War to Col. Sanchez Cerro, and the latest indications are that he is to accept, thus averting what might have developed into civil war.

It does indeed sound like "just another revolution," and yet, as one reviews the "play," he sees that it may have a larger meaning. He is struck by the fact that he has heard almost identical stories from Spain and Bolivia, and that their two dictators have recently been deposed. Señor Leguia was, in fact if not in name, a dictator. Is the Peruvian uprising another indication that dictators are going out of fashion?

It is true that there is some question whether Peru will actually realize the "liberty, progress and concord" which the junta government promises. Not revolution, but gradual growth, is needed to attain these. But at least for the moment Peru has shown that it does not want a dictatorship, and possibly that is a step forward.

Is Cockney Coming Back Into Its Own?

HOWEVER unflattering an opinion the outside world may cherish of the cockney speech of London, no Londoner who uses it, as is well known, is in any way ashamed of it. Quite the contrary. Though Oxford or Cambridge or some other university may impart culture to his speech, though the exigencies of business or politics may make it expedient for him to guard against lapsing into the aitchless paradise of East'am, he will often affectionately return to it when the necessity for expressing himself in his superimposed dialect has passed.

Further, even many of those Londoners whose speech has always run in the standardized channels of flawless English are extremely fond of the unpolished speech of their streets. It is, indeed, this general regard for the cockney's dialect that perhaps best explains why most Londoners have taken so keen an interest in the recently propounded theory that cockney was introduced to London by Charles II and Nell Gwynne, and that later, when it became popular, it was abandoned by the fashionable world, though faithfully preserved to this day by the East End inhabitant.

It must be admitted, however, that the authority who is responsible for this attempted vindication of cockney is careful to hint at the errors inherent in all theories, and especially in those that attempt to explain the mysterious origin of dialects. On the other hand, it is difficult not to sympathize with the cockney Londoner for being flattered at so romantic an origin of his much-abused speech. Nor is it any wonder that, having attained to so exalted a parentage, an attempt should be made by a London paper to forecast the restoration of cockney among the circles from which it originally sprang. For, so the ingenious argument runs, since the radio is rapidly making Oxford English popular among all sections of London's populace, there is no reason why the process by which cockney suffered its downfall should not be reversed so that in a generation or two it will again be the accepted speech of the fashionable world, while Oxford speech will be relegated to the streets, where, it is suggested, it will probably share the obloquy so long suffered by cockney.

Such a reinstatement of cockney among the high places of society would, indeed, be a fascinating event in philology, though, it must be acknowledged, considering the cockney's attachment to, and indeed his pride in, his speech, it seems a most improbable one. Whether, then, the Merry Monarch was the one who so firmly planted cockney in London's soil, or, as is more probable, the famous East End dialect is of far more ancient Mercian and West Saxon origin, there can be little doubt that for a long time to come it will still remain in the inalienable possession of the cockney Londoner.

Willkommen in Amerika!

NEITHER the element of surprise which dramatized Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau's transatlantic flight, nor the fact that it is the third westward airplane crossing, is an adequate index to this latest contribution to transoceanic records. It is no small achievement these days to keep secret the plans for an ocean flight. And it is still a major conquest for a heavier-than-air machine to follow the passage of the Bremen and the Southern Cross. But the full import of the flight of the German pilot and his three companions must be traced upon their navigator's charts. The route which they followed gauges their fame, for it was the first east-to-west crossing by the stepping stones of the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland.

There may be a greater element of adventure in the nonstop flights across the Great Circle course. But the northern route, because of its higher element of safety, has considerably more to offer to commercial aviation at the present stage of airplane development. And it is a fitting coincidence that this pioneering of the northern route was accomplished in the flying boat used in 1925 by Roald Amundsen, the hero of so many arctic and subarctic explorations.

The importance of the Iceland-Greenland route is recognized not only by the German pilot who took off from the island of Sylt in the North Sea and landed his flying boat at the Battery under the very shadow of New York's skyscrapers. The value of the northern course also is recognized by the British who are planning the development of an air route across Greenland. This course is fully as important as the southern route by the Azores which has been used so successfully by dirigibles. The development of both lanes is necessary in the complete experimental study of the aerial bridges of the Atlantic —spans now tenuous and uncertain—the forerunners of the stronger and more enduring links between the continents which will accompany the aeronautical era that is not far around the corner.

One of Canada's Elder Statesmen

THAT Sir Robert Borden, one of the elder statesmen of the Dominion, is about to return to Geneva as Canada's representative at the League of Nations meeting is indeed a happy augury. His acceptance of the invitation of R. B. Bennett, the Conservative Prime Minister, is felt by all Canadians, irrespective of party, to be a matter for sincere congratulation. Sir Robert was chief plenipotentiary for Canada at the Paris Peace Conference, and he was consequently one of the signatories of the League of Nations Covenant.

It is, of course, Sir Robert's war record which stands out in particularly glowing colors. Before the United States, Great Britain or France had awakened to the crying need of prohibition, Sir Robert passed the famous order-in-council of December, 1917, which brought into effect Dominion-wide prohibition "for the duration of the war and for one year after the conclusion of peace." This was widely recognized as a notable contribution on the part of Canada toward winning the war.

Sir Robert has always been generous in expressing his sentiments toward the United States. He paid a graceful tribute to the country at Oxford in 1927, when he was Rhodes lecturer, for its action in offering at the Washington Conference (at which, incidentally, Sir Robert was a delegate) to scrap $335,000,000 worth of warships.

On another occasion in New York when he was Prime Minister he gave utterance to what were surely prophetic words when he said, "I firmly believe that the future peace of the world rests largely, and indeed chiefly, upon the unity of purpose and action between these two democracies," Great Britain and the United States. At the Williamstown Institute of Politics, on another occasion, he pressed the need of friendship between these two nations.

Lovers of peace surely have reason to rejoice at Sir Robert's return to Geneva as delegate to the League of Nations, which he described once as "the world's greatest experiment."

The Case for Consultations

THOUGH the present general trend is away from the thought of implementing the Pact of Paris or entering into any political engagements in order to obtain better results from the London Naval Conference, that fact does not dispose of a question which is presented to all thinking men. This is as to the degree of responsibility other nations bear for the well-being of those peoples which sincerely desire to establish peace but which may find themselves placed at a disadvantage by reason of their acceptance of pacific doctrines. There is a serious moral question involved herein which may be treated without reference to issues raised at the London conference or elsewhere.

Is any people, having put its signature to an international agreement, thereafter to cease to interest itself in the maintenance or nonmaintenance of that agreement? Can such nation stand aside if it is deliberately violated? There seems to be only one answer. If a nation seeks to enjoy the benefits of international agreements (and benefits there are, for no nation can isolate itself), it must take the risks. If it assumes certain rights, the preservation of the Kellogg pact from such acts as would make it meaningless is the affair of all its signatories.

Does this mean a constant readiness to apply so-called sanctions for the punishment of a designated aggressor? No. It means nothing of the sort. The more the idea of sanctions is abandoned, the better it will be for the peace of the world; for the application of sanctions might separate nations into two camps—perhaps, if one counts the neutrals, into three camps. No promise to take up arms, implicit or explicit, in hypothetical circumstances, need ever be given. That would be alienating sound judgment; that would be surrendering one's liberty; that would be forgoing the right to examine every case on its merits. There need therefore be no thought of automatically taking sides in an unforeseeable quarrel.

But this does not release any nation from its obligation to protect the Kellogg pact. The objection is to tying a people's hands in the sense of intervention. But there is an equally strong objection to tying its hands in the sense of non-intervention. Surely the general direction of duty is plain. Those nations which initiated the Kellogg pact, the original signatories, and perhaps the subsequent signatories, must devise some machinery by which they shall be called together in consultation whenever the Kellogg pact is menaced.

They would be perfectly free to decide on the course which it would then appear advisable to take. And it would not be advisable to take any course which did not commend itself to the bulk of public opinion. The minimum measure, the elementary precaution, the primary responsibility of consultations of an international character to uphold international agreements are, it would seem, indisputable. The case for consultations is overwhelming. The need for consultations is irresistible.

Texas Chooses Sterling

THE victory of Ross S. Sterling over Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson in the primary run-off for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Texas is reassuring to those who were taken aback by the triumph of Mrs. Ferguson in the preliminary primary, when she ran far ahead of the field.

Then observers began to wonder if Texans really intended to welcome back the twice-repudiated Fergusonism which had given their State a reputation for sentimentalized misgovernment. It appeared that hard times might be made a stepping-block from which demagoguery could vault into the saddle. Economic discontent was widespread, and even in normal times large sections of the Texas electorate have shown themselves not overfriendly toward wealth. Mr. Sterling is a banker and a millionaire.

There was a feeling that a campaign of vituperation and railing against the established order in behalf of the "common people," such as "Jim" Ferguson has proved so adept in conducting, would influence thousands of voters who were convinced that they had nothing to lose by any change from things as they are to things as they might be as painted in a Fergusonian rainbow of eloquence. Remembering both the amazing "vindication" of "Pa" which put "Ma" in office five years ago, and the startling result of the preliminary primary this year, outsiders were wondering just how many Texans could be so influenced.

The run-off showed that some 100,000 above a majority were not. In the end Texas preferred unspectacular Mr. Sterling and his sound business program of state development. He is now chairman of the State Highway Commission, and a feature of his platform was a $350,000,000 road bond issue, the need for which is perhaps nowhere greater than in that vast domain which can hardly be crossed even by railway in less than twenty-four hours.

The Bible as More Than Literature

NUMEROUS tributes have been paid to the Book of Books. Perhaps Emerson hit on the reason when he penned the words, "Out from the hearts of nations rolled the burdens of the Bible old." Certain it is that many men and women who have risen to the greatest heights in their service to humanity have looked to the Scriptures for inspiration and guidance. It was no new thing, therefore, that Lord Macmillan did when, at the closing meeting of the American Bar Association's convention in Chicago, he urged upon the delegates the vital importance of reading and studying the Bible.

It was particularly from the standpoint of the Bible as literature that Lord Macmillan spoke, although he quoted from several recognized authorities to show that it is also a wellspring of true philosophy and ethics. "For the attainment of a good English style," he said, "there is no discipline so admirable as the reading of the Bible," and the fact that his statement was received with an accompaniment of applause showed that there were many in the audience who agreed with the eminent British law lord.

There is, however, in the proper reading of the Scriptures, something far beyond what Lord Macmillan touched upon. But it must be a proper reading. In the past many a young person has been unwisely forced to read the Bible, and has missed the spirit of the Writings. Such a careless perusal is of little value generally, because it does not give to the reader much, if any, of that which is to be found from an humble study of the Word. Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles, told the Corinthians that the letter killeth, and of a truth Sir Walter Scott in his Monastery showed that he had glimpsed more than a little of that spirit which the man of Tarsus said giveth life when he wrote:

> Within this awful volume lies
> The mystery of mysteries!
> Happiest they of human race,
> To whom God has granted grace
> To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,
> To lift the latch, and force the way:
> And better had they ne'er been born
> Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

Editorial Notes

The radio chooses for you the news you shall have; the newspaper hands you all the news there is, leaving it to your personal opinion to choose what you want. Somewhere between the two ought to be a rich middle ground.

Because of the drought, United States Army artillery ranges in Virginia have been turned into cattle ranges. Another version of turning swords into plowshares.

The Monitor takes pleasure in announcing that it stands whole-heartedly for tree-sitters. We mean, of course, the feathered variety.

It seems at times as if the "needle in a haystack" had its modern counterpart in the "squeak in a motorcar."

The Home Trail

THE vacation habit has become so well-nigh universal that summer virtually finds mankind on the march. Nowadays the annual hegira by motor, train and steamship exceeds in numbers the great migrations of history. Aside from the obvious joy of shedding temporarily the monotony and responsibilities of everyday activities and dropping vocations to pursue avocations, this great open season for physical recreation and mental refreshment has its deeper significances and anthropological implications.

Yet predominating among the motives of vacationists the world over, either consciously or unconsciously, is the lure of the scenes of childhood, of places of origin, of former homes, and of the past. The majority of mankind on vacation hit the trails to home and yesterday. Wherever we may dwell, most of us have two homes—the one we physically occupy today and the one in which we live in recollection or fancy—the home or scenes which marked the beginning of the earthly pilgrimage of ourselves or our ancestors.

* * *

Our vacation took us into northern New York to the beautiful valley between the St. Lawrence and the Adirondacks. There in a hamlet nestling among the foothills of the mountains our Puritan ancestors settled a century and a quarter ago, after their migration from New England. A swift and comfortable motorbus whisked us over a smooth-paved highway, following the very trail over which our forefathers drove their oxen from Vermont to the new home to be hewed out of the wilderness near the Canadian border. The fifty-mile journey, which consumed weary weeks for them, we covered in an hour and a half. But for both them and for us the trail led to home! We retraced the footsteps of our fathers with the thrill of a pioneer.

And, after a period among the scenes of our boyhood, we made a further pilgrimage over the paths of our pioneer progenitors. This time we followed the water trail which bore the beginnings of their commerce. From the broad expanse of the St. Lawrence we ascended the Salmon River from its mouth to the old village of Fort Covington, sleeping in the sun and dreaming of the days of long ago, when it was a bustling port for river commerce. An hour's trip in a motorboat took us up the narrow, winding stream, fringed with willows and bordered by quiet farms, where placid cows lifted their heads from the sweet clover and gazed at us with mild interest.

* * *

But we didn't notice the cows and peaceful pastures most of the way. With our mind's eye we were watching our ancestors poling their slow, clumsy barges down the river with cargoes of potash or black salts, made by burning giant trees of the forest primeval. The ashes were boiled down and the residue of potash, then an important article of commerce, was shipped down the Salmon and St. Lawrence to Montreal for export to Europe. The products of the New World had already begun to go back to the homeland across the seas.

No one can ever know or compute the amount of virgin timber destroyed in this crude industrial process. Thirty cords of wood were required for a ton of ashes yielding only 300 pounds of potash. Ironically, as we neared the ancient village, we saw farm hands replacing some of the forest sacrificed on the altar of pioneer industry a century ago with young pine trees, which we were told would reach a stage of marketable maturity thirty or forty years hence.

The end of our second pioneer journey broke the reverie of the past. But the memory of our adventure will linger. The pressure and complexity of modern life have done their best—or worst—to crush the romance out of daily existence, but vacation time beckons us back over the trails that lead to home and the adventures of yesteryear. G. A. H.

Fruit and Internationalism

DISCUSSION of international relations tends to be political to such an extent that one overlooks economic developments which are daily emphasizing the unity of interest not alone of the states of the American Union, but of all nations. Among the most spectacular of these developments are those involving the exchanges of foodstuffs, and particularly of tropical fruits. The United States is the greatest of world importers of these perishable products, taking in 1929 of bananas alone 67,613,493 bunches, which at 125 bananas per bunch is equal to about fifty-six for every person in the country.

A generation ago, though tropical fruits had long been a staple article of diet for millions living in the countries south of the United States, they still entered international trade only in what now seem insignificant quantities. Practically all the American shipments went to the United States. They came from restricted areas, among which Jamaica and Costa Rica were leaders. Their price was relatively so high that even in the seaboard communities these "exotic products" were curiosities and luxuries, rather than necessities in the national diet.

Now they run through a wide range, including, from the American tropics, bananas, grapefruit, limes, oranges, pineapples and a large number of minor items. Over a score of political divisions are the source of supply for the United States, and the various lines reach not only the seaports, but the most distant inland villages. Argentina has begun to ship to the United States bananas and grapes, while Chile sends melons ripened in her "land of the sun." Mexican limes and Porto Rican pineapples are arriving in increasing quantities.

* * *

The greatest contributors to the imported fruit supply of the United States continue to be the nearer Latin-American units, with their heavy banana shipments, but the widening area in which minor purchases occur shows that these lines are coming to help in the diversification of the basis of economic life in almost all of the countries of Latin America, and drawing closer together the economic interests of all the nations of the New World.

Until the post-war years the tropical fruit trade outside the New World was relatively unimportant. Europe bought citrus fruits from the Mediterannean and relatively small quantities of bananas from the Canaries and the West Indies. The first cargo shipments from the Caribbean region were just beginning in the year before the war.

More recently there has been a remarkable expansion not only in the origin of fruit shipments in international trade, but in their destination. Uruguay now ships fruits to the European markets; Chile is expanding her shipments, and from the Caribbean about one-fourth of the fruit dispatched now goes to Europe, to countries ranging from Scandinavia to the Balkans. In 1929, the cargo shipments of bananas to European countries totaled 24,746,632 bunches, or only slightly less than one-fourth of the total Caribbean yield.

The world grows smaller with the improvement of communications, and the shipments of supplies from the "far corners" of the earth emphasize the interdependence of nations. It seems a far cry from bananas and pineapples to influences which work for peace, domestic and international. But the connection is a real and a growing one. Expansion of the number of products on which a country depends makes its prosperity rest on a broader basis, and makes its advance less subject to bad crops and the failure of a single market.

Increasing interchange of products which the nations making the exchange cannot themselves produce forces home the truth of the contention that any upset of the normal course of trade by disturbance of domestic or international peace is a misfortune to both sellers and buyers. C. L. J.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Days Before Prohibition

"NO, SIR, a cop's work today is nothing like it was in the old days," agreed Officers Danny Hartill, Jimmy Harris and Daniel Maggianetty in recalling the days when they patrolled saloon-bedecked beats.

These veterans on the city force who also worked on the patrol wagon in the active times before the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment told in no uncertain terms how "tough" it was for a cop then.

"You young guys don't know anything about handling fighting-mad men," Jimmy Harris told a younger patrolman.

Jimmy's statements were backed up by Officers Hartill and Maggianetty, who agreed that the total number of arrests for intoxication on some Saturdays and holidays reached over 100.

"And you guys think a total of 20 drunks is something big, too," said Dan Hartill with disdain.

"Why, what do you do on Saturdays and holidays now?" Danny asked, and then answered, "Nothin'! Only pull in a few drunks and a couple of reckless drivers and one or two disturbance arrests. But it wasn't that way in the old days. No, sir, every Saturday night we worked two patrol wagon crews, and hauled in upward of fifty 'flats' in the course of an evening."

"And we'd pick up more drunks on week days then than we do on Saturdays and holidays now," added Dan Maggianetty, who worked the patrol wagon in the days of many inebriates.

"It wasn't just heavy in the summer and light in the winter, like it is now either," Maggianetty continued, "but in the days of the saloons we had plenty of drunks all-year round."

All three of the officers proudly pointed to the fact that on every Saturday and holiday two wagon crews were kept busy in the old days, while it is an extremely rare occasion to see two patrol wagon crews on duty at the same time today.

"Some of the toughest work that any police officer ever had passed out with the day of the saloon," added Jimmy Harris as a last word.—*Youngstown* (O.) *Vindicator.*

Henry Ford, Philosopher

HENRY FORD is much more than a motorcar king. He has a philosophy of life and often says things that we do well to think about. For example, his definition of evil as "ignorance bumping its head in the dark." Fear?—"there is nothing in life to be afraid of." The great struggle in this world is still the struggle against ignorance. To know the world, to know ourselves and to know one another is to be delivered from most of the things that now affright.—*Daily Chronicle.*

New Styles for Business Letters

THE demand for naturalness in business correspondence deserves a boost. A Philadelphia company has prepared a booklet to help its employees write better letters. Among other things, it warns against hackneyed phrases that never had any real meaning anyway. Such phrases as "beg to state," "attached find," "ultimo" and "even date" introduce either false humility, lack of good idiom, or foreign borrowings never incorporated into conversational English. Often the "esteemed favor" refers to a matter that was neither a favor nor esteemed.

These expressions are said to date from Victorian times, when much of life consisted of formulas. Business men thought dignity was a matter of labels. But modern salesmanship has introduced originality and conciseness without going to the extreme of army style, overloaded with abbreviations and without sacrificing courtesy. Under the new dispensation the stenographer may find less use for "phrase signs," but there will be a gain in variety and individuality.

While the epistolary method is breaking away from stereotyped molds, it might be well if the spoken language could get away from its vaudevillian repetitions, like "and how," "says you," and "double check." Even humor must stop short of monotony.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"Monkey" Business Stopped

IN ONTARIO at least, common sense, acting through the Children's Aid Society, has put a stop to the tree-sitting contests in which young folks of the United States are engaged.

Of all the grotesque competitions, this tree-sitting business seems to be about the most ridiculous. In comparison rolling a peanut with a toothpick is a dignified occupation, and at least has the merit of action and splendid opportunities for exercise. Collegians sometimes are criticized for making the freshmen appear in absurd attire, but even in this there is a saving sense of humor, and nobody is any the worse for it. But when a boy sits day after day and night after night in a tree it is hard to know just what to think about him, though the disciples of Darwinism may get a chuckle out of it.

The Children's Aid Society has acted wisely in calling a halt before this monkey business goes any further. Of course, it means that the tree-perching championship must remain in the country of its origin, but Canadians can bear up under this disappointment, and there are plenty of better titles to be gathered in by ambitious lads in these provinces.—*Toronto Globe.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Alcohol, Prohibition and Sports

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent news article under a Berlin date line, credited to the Universal Press, is typical of much of the liquor propaganda of today. It read, in part:

> Germany is going "dry." The prohibition movement here is making only the slightest progress. Nevertheless, the consumption of spirits has decreased considerably. This change is due mainly to increased popularity of sports. A vast proportion of these voluntary abstinents are young persons. In America, prohibition is driving youth to alcohol; in Germany, the lack of prohibition is driving it to abstinence.

This clipping no doubt has appeared in newspapers throughout the land. Notice how subtle the argument is. The motive, of course, is to discredit prohibition.

"In America," the article says, "prohibition is driving youth to alcohol." What a lie! When I look back on the days of the saloon and remember how little concerned this same liquor crowd was with the welfare of youth, but, on the contrary, did everything they could to make it easy for youth to drink alcohol, I become amazed.

The liquor crowd has turned tail and are loudly advocating temperance now. What did this same crowd do to the cause of temperance in the heyday of the saloon? They mocked it.

The lie about prohibition driving American youth to drinking alcohol should be nailed once and for all. I wish that the youth of today had a picture of the pitfalls that alcohol dug for the youth of twenty years ago. They would then see the blessings of prohibition and shun with all the more horror the alcohol with which the liquor crowds are tempting them today. The leopard has not changed his spots.

E. F. FISHER.

St. Louis, Mo.